The Interior Journal.

W. P. WALTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year	$2 00
One copy, six months	1 00
Ten copies, one year	17 50
Twenty copies, one year	30 00

Advertising rates furnished on application.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME IV.--NUMBER 21. STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 176.

The Interior Journal.

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

The facilities of this office for executing Book and Job Work of every description, in the most perfect style, is unsurpassed by any establishment in Kentucky.

Pamphlets, Posters,
Programmes, Cards,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes, Bank Checks.

And in short, anything that type, ink and paper can fabricate, executed with promptness and at the most satisfactory prices.

Louisville and Cincinnati Prices Duplicated.

WHISKIES,

WINES, BRANDIES,

GINS, TOBACCO, CIGARS

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail.

S. B. Matheny & Co.,

DEPOT STREET,

STANFORD, - KENTUCKY.

ST. NEWKIRK
THE FASHIONABLE HATTER,
136 West Market Street,
Between 4th and 5th, *LOUISVILLE, KY.*
Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Canes, Umbrellas & Gloves.
136-tf

THE
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
North-East Cor. Main and Depot Sts.,
STANFORD, KY.,
S. M. CARSON, - - Proprietor.
Having taken charge of this Hotel I feel satisfied that I know how to make my guests feel at home.
Especial attention paid to ladies traveling alone. Baggage checked to and from Hotel Free of Charge.
Good Bar and Stable.
162-tf

THE
CARPENTER HOUSE,
E. M. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Opposite Depot, Stanford, Ky.
FARE UNSURPASSED.
All Accommodations First-Class.

THE "STAR SALOON,"
Run in connection with the House is
The Best in the City.
136-ly

HENRY HUSSING,
Late of Louisville,
Successor to L. G. Brady,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker.
Lancaster street, Stanford, Ky.
Women's Ready-Made Work on Hands.
Prices Low. Call and Inspect my Work.
136-6m

STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE,
STANFORD, KY.
THE
SIXTH SESSION
OF THE
INSTITUTION
WILL OPEN ON THE
Second Wednesday in September Next,
with a full corps of efficient teachers.
Besides the usual English Branches, Ancient and Modern Languages,
MUSIC,
DRAWING
AND PAINTING
are taught with success.
For full particulars address
Mrs. S. L. TRUEHEART.

READ THIS!
STAGG & TERHUNE,
CABINET MAKERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Stanford and vicinity that they have opened a shop and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line at most reasonable rates. Undertaking a specialty. They keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Cases and Caskets. Plain, cheap Coffins made to order on short notice. They keep
A NEAT HEARSE,
and are prepared to attend Funerals at all hours.—Shop on Depot Street, above Commercial Hotel.
189-ly

WANTED,
TO AGENTS!
I desire to employ Agents to canvass for the
Singer Sewing Machine.
Good territory will be given; outfits furnished, and a business that will pay, offered real live, energetic men. Apply at my office, upstairs, over the VanArsdale Building, Stanford, Ky.
150-tf A. C. SNOW, District Agent.

J. H. ARNOLD,
WITH
M'Alpin, Polk & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Dry Goods and Notions!
Geo. W. M'Alpin, James E. Polk, J. H. Hibben, H. S. Bowman, J. W. Stillman.
108 Pearl & 110 Third Sts., *Cincinnati.*
145-ly

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
SHORT LINE RAILROAD
FOR
CINCINNATI AND THE EAST!
THE quickest, best and only Route running THREE Daily Lines Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars from Louisville to
Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburg, Harrisburg,
Philadelphia,
NEW YORK,
And other Eastern Cities,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Only Line with which passengers from the South make direct connections at Louisville with through cars for New York, arriving
One Train in Advance of all Other Lines.
Time from Louisville to New York,
Only Thirty-two Hours.
This line is stone-ballasted and entirely free from dust. Being equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse Safety Air-Brake, precludes all possibility of collisions.
Only All Rail Line
From Louisville passing over the great Iron Railway Bridge at Cincinnati.
Passengers via this Line avoid a tedious haul through Louisville, by changing cars at the Short Line Junction, three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Haley's Dining Hall at all hours.
Trains of the Short Line make close connections with Trunk Lines at Cincinnati for all points North and East.
Tickets for Sale
"Via Louisville and the Short Line,"
At all Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.
JNO. MacLEOD, Gen. Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
Louisville, Kentucky.

WHEN YOU GO EAST OR WEST
TAKE THE
Ohio & Mississippi R. R.
The Peoples' Line.
THE REASON WHY
It is 12 Hours Quicker and 74 Miles Shorter
Than any other line between Louisville and St. Louis.
It is the ONLY Line now running Daily through trains, both morning and evening, Louisville to St. Louis. Don't Forget It!
It is the only road by which passengers arriving in Louisville on morning trains can go direct through to St. Louis without detention or loss of time.
It is the only line which gives direct connections with both morning and evening trains, out of St. Louis, for all Western Texas and Southern points.
It is the only line running a through daily Sleeping Coach to Philadelphia, via Baltimore and Washington, without change.
For Safety and Certainty of Connections it is unequalled.
Tickets for sale and baggage checked through at all Ticket Offices in the principal Southern cities. For further information apply to
F. J. ANTHONY, Ticket Agent,
Or to
R. T. BRYSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
C. D. CHAPMAN, S. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL AND
Ohio and Mississippi Railroads.
For St. Louis and the West.
Through Tickets to all points in Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Leave Lexington 1:30 p. m. Arrive at St. Louis 8:25 a. m., in time to connect with trains for Kansas City and the West.
Leave Lexington 1:30 p. m. Arrive at New York at 9:00 p. m. next day.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH
For tickets or information apply at Kentucky Central Railroad Depot, Lexington, Ky.
H. P. RANSOM, General Ticket Agent.
156-tf

THE SPRING TRADE!
The Old Established House of
COOK & GREEN,
HUSTONVILLE, KY.,
Would like to be Remembered by their Old Patrons the
Coming Season.
FULL PREPARATION FOR A
Large General Business now Making.
Everything, from a Paper of Pins to the Costliest Cabinet will be found in our Stock.
133-tf

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM CRAIG,
FORMERLY OF STANFORD, KY., WITH
J. & L. SEASONGOOD & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Furnishing Goods and Trimmings.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING!
S. W. cor. Vine St., opposite Burnet House,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
New York—No. 81 Walker Street.
130-ly

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

CONTRARY to all the teachings of Sunday-school literature, a Pennsylvania lad has fallen upon prosperity by going fishing on Sunday. He didn't catch any fish, but he saved a wealthy gentleman from drowning, and has had a ten thousand dollar bank account started for him by the grateful survivor.

ONE of the singular coincidences of these centennial times is the wonderful eruption of persons of very advanced ages. When have we ever heard that there were so many people in the land who have passed their fourscore and ten, and even fivescore years, as during the last few months? Centennial matters have evidently had an inspiring effect and stirred the old folks into a little self-assertion.

A NOVEL theory of the formation of the aurora borealis has been advanced by J. H. Groneman in the German *Astronomische Nachrichten*. He suggests that there may be fragments and particles of magnetic substances, such as nickel and iron, moving around the sun, which are rendered incandescent by friction upon entrance into the earth's atmosphere, and then become visible in the form of aurora light.

THERE should be cheap bread for the poor next winter. The crop reports from England and the European continent become more and more favorable as the season advances. In France the wheat is growing luxuriantly and promises well for the present harvest, and this applies to all parts of that country, as well as Germany, Hungary and the Southern provinces of Russia. In none of these countries has any injury been experienced, either from early frosts or late droughts.

THE Bishop of Verdun, France, is of the opinion that we have had a surfeit of miraculous appearances and cures. A so-called "miraculous" appearance of the Virgin Mary was said to have occurred at Choppy, in the Bishop's diocese, and he promptly published a card discrediting the story of the appearance, and pronouncing the "cures" pure fabrications. He also took occasion to say that the clergy disapprove of these manifestations.

ROCHESTER Cathedral, one of the three earliest of English churches, was getting in a wretchedly dilapidated condition, when in 1871 the Dean and Chapter took the matter to heart, and now the old monument has been restored. There remain still traces of the original structure; but the entire church seems to have been rebuilt in Norman style, and despite the alterations of modern barbarism, the nave still remains Norman to this day.

IN reply to an inquiry of General Geo. Crook, commander of the War Department, as to what should be done with miners already in the Black Hills country, and those thereafter found there, the following dispatch was received, through Generals Sherman and Sheridan, from Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.: "Referring to your dispatch of the 3d inst. the President directs that you issue the necessary orders to continue to keep people from going to the Black Hills, at least until the result of the labors of the commission to treat with the Indians is known."

AN English medical journal has accomplished what has already been thought an impossible task—numbering the hairs of the head. It announces that there are from 140,000 to 200,000 hairs in a lady's head, and then computes their value by relating an incident which it says happened to Mme. Nilsson during her residence in New York City. She was at a fancy fair, and an admirer asked her the price of a single hair from her head. She said ten dollars, "and in a few moments the Swedish songstress was surrounded by admirers, anxious to buy a hair at the same rate." The proceeds were given to the fair. At this rate the value of Mme. Nilsson's hair is $2,000,000.

There was an exciting discussion in the French Assembly, a few days ago. M. Duval, a Bonapartist, addressed an interpellation to the government as to the line of conduct it intended to pursue toward Imperialists. M. Buffet, President of the Council, replied that the government regarded it as its duty to insure respect for and obedience to the constitution. It would tolerate no factious intrigues from any quarter, nor would it take the initiative in illegal persecution, but would refer all unlawful acts to the tribunals. This declaration produced great excitement in the Chamber. M. Rouher introduced a proposition authorizing a new election in Nievre, notwithstanding the law forbidding supplementary elections for the present Assembly. In the course of his remarks he made an allusion to the committee for an appeal to the people, which, he acknowledged, he directed. This bold avowal of the existence of such a committee, which M. Rouher had previously denied on his honor, was received with surprise and caused a lively sensation.

A TRAVELER gives the following as the only correct mode of eating oranges: You must cut the yellow skin off carefully at night, leaving the white pocket inside whole. Cut off the head of the orange, leaving a small raw spot exposed. Set the oranges out of doors, so that the dew may fall on them, and in the morning the white skin will be tough and the juice tight. At the breakfast table grasp your orange with a napkin as you would a newly-boiled egg, and as you eat an egg through its broken shell, so press the juice of your orange through its outer rind. Squeeze every drop into the mouth. Serve another orange, and still another, in the same way, and so keep on squeezing and sucking and sucking and squeezing. The more orange juice you swallow the better for the stomach, the blood, and the entire man. No one need be afraid to thus dispose of a dozen oranges before breakfast.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From the West.

The Omaha *Herald's* letter from the Red Cloud Agency, states that a strong, well-armed, and well-equipped body of Uncapapa Sioux are on the war-path in the Black Hills, with the avowed determination to cover the country with horses' hoof tracks. From Indian sources we learn that they have had two encounters with the white men (miners) and killed seven in one and three in another party.

From the South.

The Cotton States Congress at Raleigh, North Carolina, adjourned July 15, after a harmonious and interesting session of three days. A resolution, adopted, asking Congress to make greenbacks a legal-tender for all dues to the Government and on all importations, was discussed, and further consideration postponed until the next session of Congress.

Fires.

A disastrous fire at Monongahela City, Pa., destroyed Kulbertson's saw-mill and boat-yard, Foster, Blythe & Co.'s planing-mill, lumber-yard, and dry-house, and three dwelling-houses. The estimated loss is $60,000; insurance, $17,200, principally in Pittsburg companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

At Cincinnati, the sawmills of Robert Creighton, on the river bank in East Columbia, were recently burned down. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

A fire in Dunellen, N. J., destroyed five of the largest buildings in the place. Loss, $100,000.

A recent fire at Widden, Canada, burned six stores. Loss, $30,000.

Accidents and Incidents.

William Breanen and Charles Halley, two young men of Van Buren, Ark., went boat-riding a short time since, on the Mississippi river. The boat capsized, drowning Brennen and two ladies with him. Halley barely escaped.

Criminal Record.

A turbulent negro named Burnside, was shot and killed, on Randolph road, five miles from Memphis, by Wm. Mitchell, colored, whose life Burnside had threatened to take on sight. Mitchell went to the city and gave himself up.

Mrs. Morgan, who severely cut a blacksmith named John Bellamy, a few days ago, near Horn Lake, Miss., as reported at the time, was afterward arrested, and, at an examination before 'Squire Farmer, Bellamy testified she had twice tried to poison him, and afterward attempted to cut his throat. This was denied by Mrs. Morgan, who stated that Bellamy had come to her bed and attempted to outrage her person, and she had seized a razor lying on a table, and defended herself, and then fled from the house. She was released by the Magistrate.

Mrs. Dunn, wife of a laborer in Lowell, Mass., was recently kicked to death by her husband who wanted money from her, but was refused. Dunn is under arrest.

A negro convict, while attempting to escape from prison at Little Rock, Ark., was shot and killed by a guard.

Recently, the rear portion of the City Hotel, at Lynchburg, Va., fell down, killing Mrs. A. L. Brown and a negro child, and seriously injuring several others.

A number of thieves entered the house of Mr. Mathias Douser, of New York City, a few days ago, during his absence, between the hours of eleven and twelve in the morning, bound, gagged, and blindfolded his wife, who was there alone, and, ransacking the house, robbed it of $40,000 in bonds. They escaped without detection or arrest. The New York *World* regards the police of New York as inefficient, and favors a vigilance committee.

Mrs. A. K. Dinmock, at Northampton, Mass., attempted to take the life of Dr. A. W. Thompson, with a revolver, because he failed to keep his promise to marry her. The doctor has taken steps for her confinement as a lunatic.

James Bayley, employee of the New York Central Railroad, at New York City, was shot and instantly killed a few days ago by his eldest son, James L. Boley. Father and son quarreled, when the latter drew a revolver and fired. He then walked out into the street, and gave himself in custody to a passing policeman, to whom he acknowledged his crime, and was locked up.

General Brevities.

July 12th was the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. It was celebrated by the Orangemen in several cities in this country—at Philadelphia, St. John, N. B., and Lawrence, Mass. At Lawrence a crowd of several hundred Irishmen made an attack upon the members of a lodge of Orangemen returning from a picnic. The picnickers drew revolvers, and fired upon the attacking party. The firing quickly dispersed the mob, who scattered in all directions. It is impossible to learn the accurate result of the shooting. So far as known no one was killed outright, two men, one woman, and a boy, twelve years old, were wounded, none severely. Of the wounded Orangemen twelve were wounded by stones and bricks, some of them quite severely, and four policemen were more or less hurt. The riot lasted two hours and a half, and extended over a route of a mile through the most thickly settled portion of the city.

In the single scull contest between the College Boat Clubs at the recent race at Saratoga, Kennedy, of Yale, came out first best.

Bell & Martin, grain merchants, of Milwaukee, have failed, being unable to fulfill contracts for the delivery of wheat to the amount of 240,000 bushels.

At the Cotton Congress, in session at Raleigh, N. C., a resolution was adopted requesting Congress to afford such aid as will insure the construction of three great trunk line railways from Chicago to Morristown, Tenn.; from St. Louis, through the Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville, and from Memphis to or near Atlanta, Ga.

The American Book Trade Association has been holding meetings at Niagara Falls. Business of importance connected with regulations of the book trade were transacted.

Great excitement prevails among the inhabitants of Grand Rapids, Michigan, originating in the supposed discovery of a gold mine in that city, on Sherman street, between East and Fuller streets.

At Hartford, Conn., the Legislative Suffrage Committee has reported in favor of allowing women to vote in Presidential elections.

The Roman Catholic clergy, of Lawrence, Mass., have issued a card condemning the riot in that town, and expressing the hope that the ringleaders may be made to feel the enormity of their crime.

General Winslow has been appointed receiver of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad.

Donaldson ascended from Chicago on the 15th of July, with a local editor of that city, and has not been heard from up to the present writing. Incoming vessels give the following statements, which seem to prove that the aeronauts have been drowned in Lake Michigan: Captain Furlong of the steam barge New Era, reports seeing, about fifty miles north-east of Chicago, a life preserver with the straps pulled out, floating in the water, and something near by which looked like the basket. He did not make it out exactly, not getting near enough. He had not heard of the missing balloon. Captain Castello, of the schooner Queen of the West, reports that Saturday evening he saw something like a balloon sticking out of the water, about four miles from Grosse Point. He could not get near it. The captain of a lumber vessel, reports seeing a floater wearing a gray coat, about forty miles from Grand Haven. The general opinion is, that they were swept into the lake by a terrible storm the night of their ascension.

Sewell & Co., of New Brunswick, who had suspended some time ago, and whose liabilities exceeded one million dollars, have made a settlement with their creditors, and will resume.

In a single scull race between Corcoran, of the Hegner Club, and Manton, of the Nail City Club, at Wheeling, W. Va., the latter won by forty yards. The distance pulled was three miles, and the time was twenty-four minutes.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore, orders for three suits in the name of Governor James Black Groome, State Treasurer Barnes Compton, and State Controller Levin Woodford, who comprise the Board of Public Works, have been filed against the Baltimore *American*, damages being laid at an aggregate of $60,000.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* announces the failure of T. J. Italy & Co., tea merchants.

Foreign Items.

An official dispatch sent to Madrid, says that General Delatre has driven Dorregaray from Torrecilla, Giura, Siesta, and Boltana. The Carlists resisted the Alfonsists stoutly, and lost many. They retreated to a valley in Aran, in the Pyrenees. General Delatre is still pursuing them, and General Martinez Campos is making forced marches to join in the pursuit.

The draft of the new Spanish Constitution reported by the committee on the 5th inst. provides that the Senate shall be composed of three classes, viz.: First, Senators by hereditary title; second, Senators elected by popular corporations; third, Senators nominated by the Crown. All Grandees of Spain receiving an income of $10,000 and over are included in the first class.

The *Epoca* reports that one thousand Carlist prisoners have arrived at Valencia. The populace threatened to lynch some of the Carlist officers, and the authorities embarked them on a man-of-war to prevent massacre.

The London *Standard* publishes advices from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, which represent that Panslavic emissaries have spread reports among the Herzegovinians that the Turks intended to extirpate the Christians. These falsehoods caused the insurrection. Masses of insurgents surround the towns of Gasko, Nevesini, and Statatz. Six hundred families have fled into Croatia and Servia, and twelve hundred have arrived in Dalmatia at different points along the frontier.

There have been heavy gales at Timaru, New Zealand, the ship Cyrene, from San Francisco, the Princess Alice, loading grain, and the Ellerslie, coal laden, are reported wrecked. The Ellibank Castle was wrecked on Ninety-Mile Beach, near Timaru.

The ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Enderberry Island to load guano, thence to Europe, took fire in the roads of Honolulu. By the assistance of the crew of the United States steamer Pensacola the ship was towed to the wharf. At one time the fire was supposed to be subdued, but it broke out again. They scuttled her by a cannon shot, and she sunk alongside the wharf. The cause of the fire is unknown. The King and Prince Royal worked with the men in subduing the flames.

Mr. Parsons, Adjutant of the British Team, telegraphed to London from Wimbledon: "I regret to say the Council will not allow the last proposed match for Saturday, between the Americans and representatives of the three British eights of 1871 and 1875, to be shot, and we intend to offer the Americans a cup which they may take back with them and shoot for at home."

The American Team and their friends visited Abbotsford and Melrose. William Nelson, a leading citizen of Edinburgh, gave them a banquet, in the course of which he made a speech warm in eulogy of America. Colonel Gildersleeve responded in fitting terms.

The Spanish steamship Bayones was wrecked, near Motrico, on the Biscayan coast. The crew was saved by Carlist fishermen. It is said they will be held as hostages, and the Carlists threaten to shoot them if the Royalists bombard any more coast towns.

General Dorregaray is hemmed in by several brigades on the higher mountains near Henesca. General Campos will shortly arrive and complete the cordon drawn around the Carlist chief.

The cable announces the death of the Swiss General Dufour.

The Emperor William, strictly incognito, passed through Munich, on the 11th, on his way to Salzburg.

It is asserted that the article of the new Constitution embodying the principle of religious liberty will be supported when it comes up for final action in the Constitutional Committee, by a vote of 23 to 10.

The *Imparcial* states that the diplomatic agent of China is going to visit Madrid, and that Chinese consuls will be appointed in Cuba.

Recent rains have swollen rivers and streams in the valley of the Severn, and caused serious inundations. A number of dwellings in Blackeney are flooded. The waters continue to rise rapidly, and there is great excitement.

Very heavy rains have taken place in England. An immense dam in Cinderford Valley, Gloucestershire, burst, flooding the forests of Dean.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has departed from England for the Continent.

Lambert Brothers & Scott, English coal merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $1,000,000.

Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to an inquiry by Sir John Kinnaway, said that doubts having been raised respecting the fulfillment of the treaty of 1873, for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, another treaty was completed while the Sultan of Zanzibar was here, which, it is to be hoped, will be fully carried out.

After repeated defeats by the aborigines, the Chinese troops are said to have gained a victory in Southern Formosa. Two hundred savages are reported killed; particulars not given.

Fresh bands of Carlists have taken refuge in France, and the commander of the French forces at Tarbes has telegraphed to Paris for instructions as to the course he shall pursue.

The provinces of Valencia and Castellon are now free of Carlists. The insurrection is confined to the mountains in the Navarre, Basque, and Catalonian provinces. The headquarters of General Jovellar are at Sarinena.

A meeting has been held in London, at which it was resolved to open public subscription for the erection of a statue of Lord Byron in some conspicuous place in London. Disraeli presided, and speeches in favor of the project were made by the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Stanhope, and Mr. G. A. Sala. Gen. Wilson stated, on behalf of Americans, that they claimed a share in Byron and a right to contribute to the memorial. He was sure his countrymen would gladly furnish at least a quarter of the $10,000 which it was estimated the proposed statue would cost.

Advices from South America state that a terrible riot has taken place at San Miguel, a town of forty thousand people in the southern part of the Republic of San Salvador. It originated from the fact that the authorities refused to allow a pastoral of the Bishop of San Salvador, hostile to the laws, to be read in their churches. Prisoners were released from the cabildo, the small garrison at that place was attacked, and nearly all assassinated, and Gens. Espenosa and Castra were killed. The principal rioters, at last accounts were arrested, and a good many of the inferior ones had been shot, by order of President Gonzales, who had arrived with troops.

Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, is dead.

Don Pildo Arosemena has been elected President of the State of Panama.

Havana news says that the insurgents have captured two forts near Barracoa, together with the garrison.

Count Von Arnim has arrived at Carlsbad with his health in a precarious condition.

After a close contest at Wurzburg, the Liberals obtained a majority in the Electoral College, and it is now believed the Liberal ticket will be victorious throughout Bavaria.

The Spanish man-of-war Churruca chased a British schooner into Hayti, when the authorities found her with a contraband cargo. The British Consul is making an examination of the matter.

Sorry He Wasn't There.

I have referred in my book to that coroner of ours who seized an Egyptian mummy that was brought into town, summoned a jury, held an inquest on the mummy, brought in a verdict of "Death from cause unknown," and charged the county with the usual fee, with compound interest from the time of Moses.

Well, that coroner is still in office, and he is still enthusiastic about his profession. While at church he heard the minister preach a very solemn sermon upon Noah's flood, and after it was over I met the coroner in the aisle, and said to him:

"Very impressive discourse, Mr. Wheeler, wasn't it?"

"Beautiful, sir! beautiful!" replied Wheeler. "And yet it seems to be kinder mournful, too!"

"Indeed! Why, it didn't strike me in that way. It was solemn, of course; but its tendency certainly should be to fill the heart of every truly good man with cheerfulness and hope."

"Oh! I know all that," said Wheeler; "but didn't he say that there were several million people drowned in that flood?"

"I believe he did."

"Well, then, I say that, when I think of all that mortality, and remember that I wasn't coroner then, and ain't likely to be when there's another such a freshet, it makes me sick. There ain't nothing cheerful about such reflections. I feel as if I hadn't been treated right; as if I'd been robbed.—*Max Adeler.*

F. P. Blair, Jr.

Francis Preston Blair, jr., died at St. Louis in the closing hour of the 8th of July. He had long been in very feeble health, but death came suddenly at last. It had been hoped that the transfusion of blood would give vitality to his shattered constitution, but the improvement, which at first appeared flattering, proved to be transitory. He was born at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 19, 1821. The late John C. Breckinridge was born near that city about the same time, so that the two men, afterward so prominent in public affairs, may be said to have started in life together. Both enjoyed more than ordinary advantages in parentage, both were possessed of more than average talent, both died in the same year. Mr. Blair was educated at Princeton, studied law, and practiced it in Missouri. He afterward became editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*. He was elected to Congress in 1856 and again in 1861, and entered the field in 1862. He was appointed a Major-General, and, on being re-elected to Congress for a third term, was not willing to remain long away from the scene of hostilities. He fought long and well, and was one of Sherman's most energetic officers. He was appointed collector of St. Louis by President Johnson in 1866, and a little later Commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. In 1868 he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, by the Democrats, but defeated. In 1870 he was chosen United States Senator, and showed himself a strong Democratic partisan, especially in manipulating the politics of Missouri. Personally he was an interesting and companionable man.

New Telegraph Enterprise.

There has been incorporated in San Francisco, Cal., an association of the principal capitalists of that city, under the name of the National Telegraph Company, for the purpose of, as stated in their articles of incorporation, "the construction, conduct, and maintenance of telegraph lines between the cities of New York and San Francisco, and between said cities and all other principal cities and towns in the United States and in the territories thereof, and in the Dominion of Canada, and to connect by said telegraph lines said principal cities and towns with each other." The estimated length of the line is 75,000 miles. The capital is $25,000,000, of which $7,500,000 has been subscribed, and ten per cent. already paid in. The names of the first Board of Directors are Michael Reese, Calvin W. Kellogg, John H. Keene, Faxon D. Atherton, Wm. Sharon (the new United States Senator from Nevada), William Barling, and Alfred A. Cohen. These gentlemen are among our heaviest moneyed men, and their aggregate belongings is certainly not less than from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

THE most incorrigible delusion is conceit.

Political Brevities.

THE prohibition candidates of Pennsylvania have accepted their nominations and hope to poll the full vote of their party, which is estimated at fifteen thousand, mostly drawn from the Republican ranks.

IT cost about three thousand dollars more per annum to supply the White House with fuel under Grant than it did under Lincoln. This would seem to indicate that the more whisky a man drinks the harder it is to keep him warm.

SINCE the implication of Avery, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, in the whisky frauds, it has been made public that his appointment was due to White House influence. He was formerly in the International Revenue Department, and was much indebted for his transfer to the intercession of the President's private secretary.

CLEVELAND *Plain Dealer:* There will be no split in Ohio. Hard and soft money Democrats will work shoulder to shoulder for the overthrow of the Republican party, which is of more consequence to the country than any amount of vague theorizing. No Democrat approves of the rotten financial policy of the Grant party, which brings on the people depression and the hard times.

THE Indianapolis *Journal*, nettled, perhaps, at the suggestion that Indiana has two candidates for the Presidency, gives the following list of Illinois gentlemen who have expectations of being President some time or other: E. B. Washburne, John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, John M. Palmer, Judge David Davis, Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull and Judge D. Caton.

MORTON is to sound his bugle in the jungles of Ohio some ten or dozen times between this time and the first of October. It is not known precisely how he stands on the currency question; but as he was for specie payment when Congress was in session, it may be inferred now that he is in favor of inflation. Six months is about as long as he holds to one thing.

SOME people have the impudence to inquire upon what authority President Grant directed the delinquent tax list to be printed in his personal organ at Washington, at a cost of $75,000. It is a job to support an organ at Washington, at the expense of the tax-payers of the District of Columbia, but is in keeping with Grant's whole policy in the management of the District.

RATHER too scrupulous for a successful politician is the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, Mr. Ludington. In his speech accepting the nomination he said: "In proper time I will address a letter to the convention accepting the nomination and the platform, which I understand has not yet been adopted." Having made up his mind to accept the platform, his waiting for its adoption before sending his letter looks like over-squeamishness.

THE Republican newspapers—those of them which favor hard money—find great consolation in denouncing the inflation platform of the Ohio Democrats. But every evil under which the country suffers is the fruit of the rotten financial system which the Republican party has fastened on the country. In 1872 the Republicans declared in their platform: "Great financial crises have been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land." How is it now? How long was it after Grant's inauguration, following his re-election upon this boast, until the administration bankers and brokers—the author of the "national debt a national blessing" pamphlet and the mangers and manipulators of the rotten Pacific Railroad, one of the jobs so "generously aided," precipitated a crisis by their speculations which brought panic and ruin upon the country, and entailed the impoverishment of labor and industry which oppresses the people to-day?

PROPOSITIONS are pending in the New Hampshire Legislature to abolish the barbarous provisions of the constitution which excludes Catholics from office. Other constitutional reforms are proposed for the establishment of a special tribunal for the settlement of contested elections; to make the judiciary elective; and to provide against all free passes on railroads, and for equal privileges, just dividends and low charges on railroads and by telegraph companies.

Official Salaries.

Some newspapers which resisted and have denounced the salary grab act of March 3d, 1873—the so-called back-pay swindle—criticise those resolutions of Democratic State Conventions which demand the restoration of the President's salary to twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

They use the argument, which is a humbug, that public services are inadequately recompensed in this country; that the cost of living is high, and that a system of low salaries and modest establishments for the political chiefs of the nation are incompatible with its dignity and standing among other governments. Such is the argument, and it is a very absurd one.

One of the great merits of our form of government is that it is simple and may be cheaply administered. Extensive and splendid civil establishments do not become a Democratic people; their cost is great, they are corrupting in their influences. In making their system costly and magnificent, a people are very apt to make it also centralized in its power as well as despotic in its tendencies.

One great evil of the system of enormous salaries paid to public officers is that it gives them the means of corrupting the ballot box at the election. The contributions for political purposes levied on office holders, which they could not pay but for their extraordinary salaries, amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

An attempt by political managers to levy this sum directly on the people would cause an uprising which would sweep them out of existence; but they can levy the sum in the form of taxes pay it to the office holders as salaries, then collect it from them and use it back among the people for election purposes without exciting that resistance which they should meet.

The salaries of public officers are all too high; judicial salaries are monstrous, because the best lawyers extort overgrown fees from clients to whom they will hardly communicate without a fee which is a large percentage of the amount in controversy.

The salaries paid other public officers appear to be gauged by those of the judges, and a country politician who can get into an office of any high degree receives an amount of pay yearly which he could not make in any legitimate business in a decade of years.

For postmaster or collector in the cities, the occupants receive better salaries than one paid to the best business talent either city or State in railroad management, or in the banks or great warehouses and wholesale establishments, where better ability and trained experts of the highest character are required. In the departments at Washington, in the army, and in other branches of service, the salaries are simply ruinous to tax-payers.

The complaint that those who occupy these places cannot live on less, may be true under this false system.

But extravagance in living, and outrageous prices such as those paid at Washington for the commonest necessaries, are the result of high and increasing salaries. A few years ago a man could live comfortably at Washington, with a family, on a salary of eight hundred or a thousand dollars a year, and but few employees were paid more. Now, men with families starve on twice or thrice those sums, simply because salaries have been made larger, and speculators and extortionists use that as a pretext for increasing the price of everything else faster than the salaries are increased.

Display, fashionable frivolities, gorgeous parties, parade, and every form of costly foolishness, are included in this system of "keeping up the dignity of the nation," which is the excuse for doubling and trebling the salaries. When Daniel Webster and Henry Clay served in Congress for eight dollars a day, and Jackson smoked his pipe in the White House, and when Jefferson rode on horseback to the front of the Capitol, and hitched his horse to the fence while he entered and took the oath of office—there was no difficulty about "keeping up the dignity of the nation." Neither would there be now, on one half or one third the salaries paid to public officers, if they did not think more of personal display and of the lives of fashionable folly into which they plunge their families than they do of their duties and what they owe to the country.

Calling for Sinews.

The Radical leaders are in a desperate strait, and finding it next to impossible longer to draw from the Treasury, under one pretext and another, sufficient funds to carry on their campaigns, in addition to levying a tribute of one per cent. on the salaries of clerks and Federal officials, are sending begging letters over the country, imploring the faithful to come down with the greenbacks, so that the honest will of the people may not be expressed at the ballot-box.

The letter we give below was sent to a gentleman, who formerly voted the Republican ticket, but who is now so thoroughly disgusted with the rottenness of Radicalism, that, instead of sending $5 to Mr. Edmunds, he will vote against the Radical ticket at the approaching election. We give this letter as a specimen of the desperate condition of the Administration party, and the struggle they are making to continue in their corrupt exercise of official power. This begging epistle ought to disgust every honest man with the men and the party who send it out. It is as follows:

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In view of the approaching Presidential campaign and the State elections which are to occur the coming Autumn, this committee has been directed to provide for the immediate and thorough re-organization of the Republican party, and the circulation of such documents as will be essential for the work.

Assuming you to be a Republican, desirous of maintaining the ascendency of the Republican party, and thus securing the benefit of Republican principles, and that to do this you are willing to contribute, to a reasonable extent, in providing the necessary and legitimate means to support the Republican party, both in the form of the personal effort and with the contribution of money, we hope you may be willing to send to the Committee (5) Five dollars to be expended as above indicated.

The Committee desire to enter upon their duty at once, and it is of the utmost importance that they be able to make up the list of contributors and those who will take an active part in the work and to judge the extent of the means to be at their disposal on the first day of the coming month.

Please reply under cover of the enclosed envelope, and greatly oblige the committee and

Your obedient servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Secretary.

THE "malleable glass" which Pliny humbugged the world with for about eighteen hundred years, and which De la Bastie, a Frenchman, is said to have reinvented, turns out to be less "malleable" than ordinary glass. It is far more brittle, and when it breaks, it breaks as the "little pig" of the old song died, "all over." But it don't break near so easily as the best of ordinary glass. It is not tough any more than steel is, but like steel it is powerfully resistant, can stand a great deal of rough handling before it gives way, but when it does give it goes like the "one horse shay." Watch crystals have been thrown across a room without breaking, and considerable weights have been allowed to fall from a height of ten or twelve feet upon sheets of it without injury.

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.,

Friday Morning, July 23, 1875.

W. P. Walton, Editor and Proprietor.
T. R. Walton, Jr., Business Manager.

OUR STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. JAS. B. McCREARY,
of Madison.

For Lieutenant Governor,
J. C. UNDERWOOD,
of Warren.

For Auditor,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
of Owen.

For Treasurer,
JAMES W. TATE,
of Bourbon.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
of Franklin.

For Attorney General,
THOS. E. MOSS,
of McCracken.

For Register,
T. D. MARCUM,
of Lawrence.

The First Monday in August.

This will be the day when the people of Kentucky who are entitled to a vote will be permitted to cast the same for the men of their choice on the State Ticket, and for a representative in the Legislature. We presume that by this time each man has decided upon his choice. In many of the counties of the State the Democratic party has been thoroughly organized, and hence there will be no trouble.—In other counties, as in our own, there are several candidates on the Democratic ticket and the result we greatly fear. However, we have not lost confidence in the good sense of the people who claim allegiance to our party, and all yet may be well.

What we desire above all things, is that our State Ticket may receive an undivided vote, and a greater majority than ever before given since the war. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the past elections in Kentucky, being, comparatively, a stanger, but our information is that Kentucky Democrats have rarely, if ever, been known to fail in the discharge of their whole duty. That such may be their aim and desire in the present canvass, is our earnest hope. We know that the whole country from North to South, ~~from East~~ to West, look to Kentucky for an example. Shall we disappoint the friends of true government, or shall we encourage them by our efforts to rid the country of an Administration which has disgraced us as a nation?

With an abiding faith in the patriotism and good sense of our county, State and National Democracy, we leave the matter in their hands, content to abide the result whatever it may be.

The Advance in Sugar.

We have noticed for the past two weeks from the current quotations in the daily papers, the steady advance in all grades of refined sugars. Having interviewed one of our best posted grocers, we learn that this advance is independent of foreign supply, or domestic demand; that under an act of Congress passed January last for the "protection of the Sugar Refiners of the East, all raw foreign sugars must pass through the hands of the Refiners, and such a tax is levied upon refined sugars that enter our ports which virtually throws foreign sugars (Demerara especially,) out of the market, and forces the consumer to pay the Eastern Refiner his own price—regardless of the laws which regulate the price of sugar, as well as every other article of consumption. Hence the consumer is paying tribute to a beautiful "Ring" when he has to pay the advance on sugars, and not to the retailer, whose profits are always exceedingly small upon articles which he buys under advancing prices. The "class" legislation to which we refer, also provides that upon all sugars which the American Refiner shall export to foreign countries, they shall receive a certain duty, paid by the government—which enables our refiners to compete with the refiners of the old world; all of which looks well enough on paper, but grinds hard on the people of this country who have to pay the unrighteous and unjust tax at last. This is only a new and ingenious species of that lovely principle of "protection"—which the present administration advocates and practices. It fosters huge manufacturing rings, while it wastes the substance of the over-worked consumer. Until the law to which we refer is repealed or modified, let the consumer of sugar understand that the retailer is not the individual to "swear at" when he charges him from one to two cents advance on refined sugars; and also let him understand that New Orleans, and other domestic sugars are now out of market, and there is no help for him but to pay the price that is demanded, and cast his vote for a party which is anti-protective and for the "greatest good to the greatest number."

GEN. H. H. WELLS, formerly Governor of Virginia, has been appointed the successor of Judge Foster as District Attorney, for the District of Columbia.

A PERILOUS VENTURE.—A gentleman who lives on the Tennessee river, informs us that on or about the 10th of July, a young man and woman attempted to run away from their parents and get married. Not having a better or safer mode of escape, they hired a man to take them in a canoe from a certain point on the river, to a certain other point, where, without fear of molestation the twain might be made one flesh. They left their mooring about dark, but had not gone far before a violent storm came upon them, which threatened, every moment, to sink their frail craft. Nothing daunted, however, the little Canoe and its freight weathered the rough storm, and they were safely landed in a hospitable port, and, the Pastor, good and kind, soon bound that tie which man should never put assunder. We suppress names for obvious reasons, if, indeed, it were necessary to give them.

THEY are still picking up pieces of the large meteor which fell in Iowa last February. The fragments are highly prized by scientific men. Two pieces were found recently weighing respectively 71 and 80 pounds. The largest piece was found on a harrow, which the farmer used as a weight,—and he was greatly astonished when told what it was and how it came to be in his field. This strange heavenly body, after wandering through space, gathering size and power, suddenly bursts with a loud report, darts across the heavens with a dazzling corruscation, then, "darkling in the trackless void," falls to earth shattered into fragments; and a part of it, quitting its aerial home, finds a resting place upon a harrow.

"Alas, poor Yorick!
To what base uses do we come at last!"

JUST SO.—A farmer of Iowa writing to a Chicago journal, says that "gold being worth $1 17—makes a paper dollar worth 83 cents. That wheat sells at his barn for 65 cents, gold, and that by the time he purchases a few articles necessary for his family, and pays the profit of the importer, the middle man, the wholesale merchant, and the retailer, all of his profit is gone, and more too—thanks to the Republican party for these blessings." And yet they tell us that ours is the best government on the earth. Give us a change of rulers—place the Democratic party in power, who will give us a tariff for revenue only and not for the purpose, solely, of protecting New England manufacturers and "bloated bondholders."

RATHER HARD ON THE NEW FASHIONED TIGHT DRESS.—A young lady entered the train at a depot recently and tried to take a seat, but was pinned back so tight she couldn't. An old lady peeped over her specs and asked her, "How long have you been afflicted that way?" The young lady blushed and made "a break," sitting down sideways, and holding her knees together so tight that she looked as if she had on a one-legged pair of breeches. The old lady noticed her sitting in this sidewise cramped position, and whispered, "Bile I spose: I've had 'em thar myself."—*Exchange.*

THE Central Kentucky Medical Association met at Harrodsburg, last Wednesday in the Grangers' Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M., the President, Dr. R. W. Dunlap, of Danville, in the chair. The debate was opened by Dr. Steele Bailey, of Stanford, with a paper on "Bright's Disease," which was followed by a lively discussion. Dr. Smith, U. S. A., read the report on section of progress of Materia, Medica, Hygeine, and Chemistry. Dr. Spillman, of Harrodsburg, made an excellent report of a case of Pudendal Hernia. Dr. Smith, U. S. A., reported a case of Strangulated Inguinal, Hernia, Operation, with recovery. An interesting case of Adenia, or Hodgkins' disease, was reported by Dr. Dunlap, of Danville. Dr. Price, of Harrodsburg, read a report on Surgery, Surgical Pathology, and Anatomy. Dr. Bailey, of Stanford, introduced a modification and an improvement of Fahnestock's Tonsillotome. Exhibition of New Books by Dr. Bailey of Ziemmsen's Cyclopedia, Lommis on diseases of the Lungs, Heart, and Kidneys. Exhibition of Pathological Specimens by Dr. McMurtry, of Danville. Drs. Myer, McMurtry, Brown, Craig, Price, Spillman, Huffman, and Smith were appointed a Committee to solicit moneys for the "McDowel Memorial Fund." The attendance was unusually good; the proceedings more than ordinarily interesting, and the members quite zealous in the good work. At 5 o'clock the Association adjourned, to meet at Stanford, on the 3d Wednesday in October next, when the debate will be opened by Dr. Huffman, of Lancaster, on Headaches, their causes and treatment.

WE have never heard of so many accidents, by wind and flood, as those during the last few months. Scarcely a day passes without an accident.—Lightning, water, fire, &c., seem to have claimed their victims, and the daily papers teem with sad recitals of death by one or the other.

THE appointments made in this Congressional District by W. O. Bradley, Esq., have been abandoned. This fact is to be regretted by Hon. C. S. Blackburn, who intended and hoped to meet Mr. Bradley at each of his appointments.

'Twas in Delaware. Her name was Newton; she was just from boarding school. Her heart was so tender that she could not bear to hear the King's English butchered. They had company. Her mother mispronounced a word. 'Twas too much for the young girl's sensibilities. She betook herself up stairs, and partaking of a cup of cold poison her spirit was wafted to that Sunny Clime—where ignorant mothers are supposed never to go.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. — By all odds Louisville is the fittest place for holding the next National Convention of the Democratic party. Its central location, easy access and unsurpassed hotel accommodations, together with its spacious public hall, all speak out in favor of that city as the most eligible by far. Besides this, it is her due, and we hope it will be held there. St. Louis had as well give up the effort to defeat her.

WE learn from the *Mountain Echo* that a young lady of that section, recently attempted to pick her ear with a pin, and the pin entered the same and she was unable to get it out. She tried to have it extricated, by several surgeons, who failed to accomplish their object, and she died in a few days thereafter, in great pain. This should be a warning to others who do, or may often attempt, the same hazardous thing.

A HARDEN county man, according to the Elizabethtown *News*, caught a rattle-snake and extracted its teeth, after which he played with the reptile as he would with a toy—putting the head of the serpent in his mouth.—Such were the fool-hardy acts of a man who has more stomach than brains.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. — Miss Huff, a step daughter of Mr. Vanlleet, living in Mercer county, was killed by lightning last Sunday evening, just as she walked from the door into the yard. We have never heard of so many deaths from electricity in any year as have occurred this season.

Now that the days of cyclones and earthquakes have passed by, according to Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, we hope to hear of no more terrible accidents by flood and storm, such as have marked the present season and recorded it as one more remarkable than any other for a century.

IMPORTANT TO SHERIFFS.—Sheriffs would do well to remember that it is made their duty, under a penalty of $600 for failure to furnish a separate poll book to each precinct in the county, upon which to record the votes for and against calling a Constitutional Convention.

EIGHTY thousand young shad have been placed in the Cumberland river, and the Tennessee river is also to receive a large quantity. This is done at government expense, and the money is well expended.

RIFLEMEN.—The Team of American Riflemen, six in number, after having defeated the Irish Team, did the same thing for the English at Dollymount the other day. They seem to be invincible.

IT is said that the habit of wearing garters is killing hundreds of women. Take off your garters, girls—or, if the trouble and fatigue are too much for you, come around and we'll take them off for you.—*Courier-Journal.*

ONE of the murderous wretches who killed the engineer on the Vandalia railroad, has been arrested, and it is thought that his accomplices will also be caught. It is to be hoped so.

THE Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club, will be as exciting and popular as that of the Spring.

LADY FRANKLIN, widow of Sir John, the great Arctic Explorer, is dead.

POLITICAL.

To Messrs. Harris, Shanks, and Bobbitt:

As there appears to be no subject of vital importance before you, we, some of the voters of the county, propose some questions to each of you and would like to hear you on said questions.

1st. Are you in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent interest law?

2d. Are you in favor of passing a dog law not permitting any person to own more than one dog, and levy a tax on all over that number of five dollars on each dog?

3d. How do you stand on the currency question—inflation or against it?

4th. Are you in favor of a division of the School Fund to provide additional means for the education of negro children, and do you favor taxation of the white people for the same purpose?

In answering all of the above questions you will accommodate

MANY VOTERS.

BOYLE COUNTY NEWS.

Danville.

MONDAY was county court day in Danville. Not a very large crowd were here. Some cattle and horses were on the streets. A few buggies were sold at low rates. After dinner the crowd was driven into the stores by the rain, which seemed to cheer up the merchants, but we learn that not much was sold.

THE Police Court is attracting the best talent of the bar. Several cases of a Beecher and Tilton character have occurred within the past few weeks, and have created quite a sensation among our lawyers.

THE old building on the ground purchased by Gilcher & Bro. has been bought by Mr. Norton Crow. It has been torn down and the foundations are all ready for a handsome new store.

THE negroes of Danville are still indulging in pic nics.

HEAVY rains are still continuing to fall, and in some parts of this county great damage has been done to the corn crops,—but more especially to the wheat and barley.

THE remains of Mrs. E. H. Fuller, of Louisville, were brought here yesterday and interred in the Danville cemetery.

N. Y. Z.

GEORGIA

The Empire State of the South. Enterprise and Energy of Atlanta the Gate City.

Thinking some of your readers would like to hear from the Empire State, I will with your permission, take up the pen of *Pluto*, which I find in a rusty condition not having been used since the days of Hilton & Campbell. First, I am proud of the *Interior Journal*, and receive it on Sunday morning each week as a messenger from my old home. While its columns bring both joy and sadness, it is ever a welcome visitor to our household.

BUT NOW TO GEORGIA,

the Empire State of the South, with Atlanta, the Gate City, for a text—situated on the highest range of mountains between the Blue Ridge and the Sea—is said by scientific medical men to be one of the healthiest cities in the United States. The climate is superior to that of any locality I have ever seen. While the days, during the Summer months are very warm, yet we are never without a breeze that cools and purifies the air. We often require cover at night during the warmest season of the year. Atlanta, eleven years ago in ashes and ruins, is to-day a city of forty thousand inhabitants—full of energy and enterprise.

THE H. J. KIMBALL HOUSE,

one of the finest hotels in the South, erected at a cost of over six hundred thousand dollars, stands as an ornament to the State.—Among the many evidences of enterprise may be seen the State Capital, erected since the war.

THE SCHOFIELD ROLLING MILL,

that employs over two hundred hands, and many other manufacturing establishments that go on to prove that Atlanta is destined to become a great city. The city water-works are now about complete—erected at an immense cost. Work will be commenced at an early day on the Custom House, which is to be built of stone, and will be one of the finest buildings in the South.

THE LARGEST COTTON FACTORY

in the Southern States is now being built in Atlanta. Thus you see, we are approaching a new era in the history of the South. The Southern people must, and will become an Independent People—not from war and political strife, but by

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.

Soon the day will come when we will manufacture our own cotton, and sell it to the Northern and Eastern cities—raise our own corn, wheat, and hogs. The people of Georgia are wide-awake to a sense of the duty, but owing to financial embarrassments since the war, they have been unable to farm extensively and build up large manufacturing establishments. But we have prospects, so far, for the best crops since the war—which will enable the farmers to pay off their indebtedness, and place plenty of money in circulation. Peace and harmony prevails throughout the State. Political strifes are numbered among the things that were. The 4th of July was appropriately celebrated on the 5th. A large procession was formed in front of the State Capital, headed by United States Army Officers. Volunteer Military Companies, different Societies, and citizens, with three pieces of United States Artillery in the rear. The procession moved to the large and commodious car shed which was appropriately decorated with the stars and stripes, and thus, for the first time since the war, the Northern and Southern people in Georgia gave to each other the hand of true friendship. After a National salute by the Artillery, the Hon Alexander H. Stephens was introduced, and delivered the finest speech it has ever been my pleasure to hear on such an occasion.

A WORD TO KENTUCKY STOCK MEN:

Prospects are fine for a good trade this Fall in horses and mules. Money matters will be easy, and a better demand for stock than last year. Mr. L. P. Baker, formerly a citizen of Danville, Ky., has completed one of the largest and most convenient Livery, Feed and Sale Stables in the South, and is making preparations for a large Fall trade.

Aside from the failure of the Atlanta News Association, and the hard fought duel between the editors of the *Herald* and *Constitution*, in which no blood was shed—the newspaper business in Atlanta is a success.

Georgia bids McCreary God-speed for Governor of Kentucky. S. E. O.

LAND, STOCK, AND CROP ITEMS.

Good milch cows (fresh) sell from $25 to $50, except thoroughbreds, which, of course, command a much higher figure. Plug horses sell from $40 to $100—extra good roadsters from $125 to $200. Mules are not selling much at this time, as they are being fed and pastured for the Fall and Winter market. Sheep sell from $1 25 to $1 00 according to quality. Fowls, chickens, $2 50 per dozen.

WE are assured by old farmers that the prospect for a most abundant crop is almost unprecedented. Never was corn seen to look so well at the time of year as it does at present, and with a few timely rains until the middle of August the yield will be enormous.

CAPT. T. D. ENGLISH, auctioneer, reports the following at Danville on Monday last, County Court day: "There were about 300 cattle on the market—all sold. No. 1 yearlings brought $30 per head; No. 1 2-year olds about 5c per pound; common grades, 2½c to 3½c—former prices not well sustained. Plug horses and mules dull."

C. S. R. R. ITEMS.

THERE is a general scarcity of hands on the C. S. R. R. south of King's Mountain, owing to the great exodus of laborers to the work recently let in the "Blue Grass Country."

A PARTY of Engineers from King's Mountain took an excursion to the Cumberland River, for the purpose of examining the immense undertaking at that point, on Tuesday last. We are very sorry that a pressure of business prevented us from accepting the kind invitation to accompany the party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT

Inducements for Speculators!

400 Acres of Land!

Heavily timbered, with a large quantity of fine poplar and other valuable timber, lying immediately on the C. S. R. R., in Pulaski county, Ky., [illegible] miles north of Somerset, are offered at private sale. There will be a depot located at or near the property. Also [illegible] acres of cleared land, good soil, splendid water, &c. Apply to

COL. A. HENDRICKS,
164-6m Adams' Mills P. O., Ky

H. C. MITCHELL,

Formerly with Bliss, Hardie & Co., is now connected with the firm of

Thomas, Major & Pierce,

WHOLESALE LIQUORS!

LOUISVILLE, KY.
172-6m

157-1t

HOTELS.

THE

SOMERSET HOUSE
SOMERSET KY.,
Frank Mathews, Proprietor.
Late of C. S. R'y Engineer Corps.;
Accommodations All First-Class.
157-1y

THE

CRAB ORCHARD HOTEL.
Crab Orchard, Ky.,
W. G. Saunders, Proprietor.
Accommodations Unexcelled.
EXCELLENT BAR.
NO. 1 LIVERY STABLE
Connected with the Hotel.
157-1t

THE

CARSON HOUSE,
(FORMERLY MILLER HOUSE.)
R. CARSON, PROPRIETOR.
LANCASTER, KY.

The undersigned having purchased the Miller House, in Lancaster, Ky., and refitted it up in good style, he flatters himself that he is able to treat his guests with as good accommodations as any Hotel can in the interior of Kentucky. Having had thirty years' experience, off and on, in the business he thinks he knows how to make the wayfarer feel at home. He has a good Bar, and a Clerk unsurpassed by any—the veteran John Romans, who has had years of experience in the business. Good stable well filled with provender, and the best of hostlers. Thanks to the good people for past favors, and as peace is made in this place, we hope you will not be backward in stopping at Lancaster, and especially at the Carson House.
157-1t R. CARSON.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE,

Paducah & South-Western

RAILROAD.

Train leaves Louisville at 8 00 a. m.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Grayson Springs	12 25 p. m.	12 25 p. m.
Owensboro Junction	8 15 p. m.	9 15 a. m.
Nortonville	5 05 p. m.	8 05 p. m.
Paducah	9 00 p. m.	1 00 p. m.

Arrive at Louisville at 1 25 p. m.

Connecting at Owensboro Junction with E. O. & N. R. R. for Owensboro.

At Nortonville with St. Louis & South-Eastern R. R.

At Paducah for all points South and South-West.

At Louisville for all points North-East.

D. F. WHITCOMB, Supt.
EDWARD P. WILSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.,
15-1y Louisville, Ky.

GO NORTH,
SOUTH,
EAST AND
WEST,
VIA

Louisville & Nashville

AND

South & North Alabama

RAILROADS.

CONDENSED TIME JULY 4th, 1875.

Trains leave Stanford as follows daily, Sundays excepted.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Stanford		9 25 A. M.
Arrive Lebanon Junction		1 10 P. M.
" Bardstown Junction		1 42 P. M.
" Cincinnati Junction		2 35 P. M.
" Louisville		2 55 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Stanford		3 15 P. M.
Arrive Richmond Junction		3 20 P. M.
" Richmond		5 15 P. M.
" Livingston		6 00 P. M.

☞ NOTE.—Through passengers can change cars at Lebanon Junction arriving at Cincinnati Junction in time to connect with Short Line trains, arriving at Cincinnati at 6 40 A. M. Arrive at Louisville in time to connect with J. M. & I. R. R., O. & M. Ry. and U. S. Mail Line Steamers for all points North, East, and West. Passengers going South via Montgomery or Memphis Lines, leave Lebanon Junction at 12 30 A. M., 11 20 A. M. and 7 02 P. M. Trains leave Louisville daily, except Sunday, at 9 35 A. M. and run to Richmond without change. Passengers can leave Louisville at 10 10 A. M. and overtake this train at Lebanon Junction.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run North, South, East and West both ways without change, from

Louisville to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK,

and the principal Eastern Cities.

Palace cars are run South both ways without change to **Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Montgomery, Macon, Mobile, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Fla.**, and all other intermediate points.

Ticket Office at Depot.

C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. & Tick't Ag't.
J. J. ANTHONY, Ag't Stanford, Ky.
1-6ly

JNO. H. CRAIG,

—AT THE—

TRADE PALACE CASH STORE,

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY.,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, &C.,

LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

NO TAX FOR BAD DEBTS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

AGENT FOR THE STANFORD WOOLEN MILLS. 157-1y

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TEVIS' CASH CLOTHING HOUSE

Is the place where you can always get elegant, durable, fashionable, cheap

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

SEASONABLE GOODS,

SUCH AS FOLLOW:

LINEN SUITS,

LINEN DUSTERS,

STRAW HATS,

CLOTH SHOES,

Gauze Underwear, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc.,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

SCARFS, GLOVES, TRUNKS, VALISES

ALL GOODS DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

N. B. Tevis' "Cash Clothing House."

Main Street, Stanford, Ky. 157-1y

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.,

Friday Morning, July 23, 1875.

FLOATING CRUMBS.

Go and see N. B. Tevis.

LATEST thing out—The handsome "Box-Toed" Ladies' Shoes at N. B. Tevis'.

READY-MADE Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, and Shoes, cheaper than ever at N. B. Tevis.

PERSONS indebted to Messrs. Bohon & Stagg, are requested to come forward and settle. This is an urgent matter, and needs attention.

DISSOLUTION.—By mutual consent, the firm of Stagg & Terhune, Cabinet Makers and Undertakers, in Stanford, is dissolved, Mr. Stagg retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned at the same stand on Depot street. I have employed Mr. Stagg as a workman, and he will remain with me. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. E. A. TERHUNE.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH 10 CENTS.—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during his life. When sick the object is to get well; now we say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Billiousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist, Bohon & Stagg, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

HOME JOTTINGS.

SEE stray notice in this issue by R. G. Craig.

JIMMY DILLION is a candidate for Marshal of the Town of Stanford. Election first Monday in August.

IT is probable that we are to have a three cornered race for the Stanford Police Judgeship. The more, the merrier.

A LITTLE son of Mr. Sam'l Engleman, aged about three years, had an arm broken by a fall from a door-way, a few days since.

MR. E. H. MITCHELL requests us to say that he is a candidate for Marshall of the Town of Stanford, and that he respectfully solicits the suffrages of the citizens.

THE mail service has been changed between Somerset and Monticello and now leaves Stanford on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, so as to connect with the Monticello stage at Somerset.

A COPIOUS shower to lay the dust would greatly bless all the people, and revive the parched and drooping vegetation. It might also moisten the shocked wheat a little so as to prevent the grain from shattering out when stacked (?)

BENNY SAMS, who was confined in jail here under a charge of horse-stealing, gave bail on the 20th inst, in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next October term of our Circuit Court. He was thought to be one of Bridgewater's clan.

FISHING is said to be very fine at Sublimity, in Rockcastle county. A party of gentlemen left here last Monday armed and equipped as required, including several little brown jugs, and will remain at the river several days. Success attend them.

P. T. BARNUM'S Great Traveling World's Fair will exhibit at Danville on Saturday, July 31st. This is the largest traveling circus in the United States, and those who fail to see it on the above named day may never look upon its like again. Go by all means.

THERE is said to have been a violent wind in the region of Danville last Monday evening, which prostrated the corn, fences, trees, etc., doing great damage—but to what extent we did not learn. The flood of water here at the same time was greater in a short time than we have seen this year.

THE Constable elect in the Crab Orchard precinct, civil district No. 3, having failed to give bond as required by law; and the Coroner elect having failed to give bond, there will be a poll opened at the August election to fill these vacancies. The Sheriff of our county has given notice as required by law.

REV. GEO. O. BARNES has, as we learn, a regular call to Chicago every month, for the purpose of preaching as an evangelist. He is now in that city, having gone there on Friday last. During his stay at home he will preach at Stanford, in the Court House, or at some other point in the county where he may be invited.

REPORTERS.—Messrs. Richard La Rue, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, special correspondent, and Geo. W. Hardacre, phonographer, of Louisville, dropped in to see us last Saturday, as they were *en route* to Somerset to attend the speaking of Hon. Joe C. S. Blackburn and W. O. Bradley, Esq. We regret that our absence at the time prevented us meeting them.

MR. D. W. HILTON, late one of the editors of this paper, spent several days in town this week ostensibly on business connected with his insurance company, but those who know assert that a young lady is "at the bottom of it." Well, perhaps *she* wants her life insured. Mr. Hilton left on Wednesday for Somerset and Monticello, to be absent two or three weeks.

THE following gentlemen were registered at the Commercial Hotel Wednesday: Hon J. C. S. Blackburn, J. B. Blackburn, Versailles; Geo. W. Hardacre, of the Louisville *Commercial*; Richard La Rue, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; R. M. Bradley, and W. O. Bradley, Lancaster. These gentlemen were highly pleased with the splendid fare and good accommodations of the Commercial, and they are judges of such matters.

THE little child which was badly lacerated by an infuriated sow, a few days since, recovered rapidly from the wounds received, and is now nearly well again. This is not the first instance in which papers have recorded the fact that children have been injured by animals of this kind; and it would be well for parents to guard against such fearful danger. It is said that sows, having a litter of pigs, are very ravenous for food of flesh, and are apt to attack anything which is calculated to gratify their appetite. The only wonder is that the child was not literally devoured.

ELIZA KING, of color, charged with a breach of the peace in that she unlawfully beat, bruised, and otherwise mistreated a diminutive urchin of African descent, the hopeful stepson of Mit Embry. Tried before a jury, and ably and feelingly argued for the defendant by Hon. R. C. Warren, and for the Commonwealth by Hon. R. W. Lillard. Verdict—Not guilty. Go thou and do likewise again. Defendant discharged with the benediction of the court.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT.—The Trustees of the Louisville Male High School send a special request to Professor J. B. Myers, of the Stanford Male Seminary, to come to that city and examine those who might apply for positions as teachers in that school of learning. The Louisville Male High School is known as one of the best and most thorough in the South or West, and Prof. Myers is amply able to examine the applicants and give them a certificate, if qualified to fill the important positions.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—During the storm last Sunday evening, Messrs. John Holmes and Clay Kauffman, of this county, were near Dix river, about a quarter of a mile from the residence of the former, and took shelter under a tree, the top of which was dead. The wind blew it off; and the young men, hearing the crash, attempted to run from under the tree, but unfortunately ran in the wrong direction. The limbs came down upon them, badly breaking the leg of Mr. John Holmes below the knee, and injuring the back of Mr. Kauffman slightly. Doctors Craig and Peyton were summoned, who remained with them during the night, giving them such attention as their condition required. Their physicians inform us that they will recover from their wounds so unfortunately received, and that they have been resting easy for some time.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—We took a look through the carriage shops of D. F. Bash & Co., the other day, and were somewhat surprised at their extent, and the character of work on hand and in process of completion. We were particularly well pleased with two prices of work, a light panneled, four passenger rockaway, and a four passenger "Democrat"—which are equal, in all respects, to the best that can be found in Louisville or eastern markets. There is no use for our citizens to go to Danville or anywhere else for new carriages of any kind, or to have repairing done as this firm will furnish either at the lowest prices and of superior workmanship. We defy any one to produce better or cheaper work than Messrs. D. F. Bash & Co., and then our people should foster and sustain home manufacturers when they are so eminently worthy as these gentlemen are.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Having associated with me my brother, Joseph W. Hayden, in the merchantile business the name and style of the firm will hereafter be Hayden Brothers. I take this method of extending to my old friends and patrons my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope that their favors will be extended to the present firm. We shall endeavor to deserve a large share of patronage by liberal dealing and fair prices, and with our increased facilities will offer to the public every advantage in the way of accommodation and large stocks of goods. The coming Fall Season promises to be a notable one in all branches of trade and our Fall purchases will be unusually large and attractive. Again soliciting the patronage of all my friends and the public generally, I am very truly, etc.,

E. B. HAYDEN.

P. S.—I respectfully call upon those who are indebted to me to arrange to settle as soon as possible. E. B. H.

CASEY COUNTY NEWS

Powers's Store.

At a meeting held in Liberty, on the 9th inst, the Commissioners of Common Schools for Casey, appointed the following Committee, to report on time and place of holding Teachers' Institute: Messrs. G. W. Chevis, S. M. Williams, and George Stone.

The Committee reports that the Casey County Teachers' Institute, for '75, will be held in Liberty, commencing the 23d proximo, and continue five days. We cordially invite teachers, and all others interested in the educational status of the country, to meet with us on that occasion, and lend their influence in giving a loud, soul-stirring shout in behalf of Common School Education.

Last year it is claimed that Casey held the banner Institute of the State—having over 50 teachers present among whom were some of the most worthy and eminent Educators in the State, and we confidently hope to have a no less success the present year than the last.

By authority of the Commissioners,

G. W. CHEVIS, *Ch'mn Com'tee.*

THE continuous falling of rain in this section for the past month has had a very damaging influence upon crops of small grain. As we rode along the pike yesterday, in the direction of Bradfordsville, we saw entire fields of wheat utterly ruined—the wheat having sprouted in the shock. The shocks of wheat appear as so many green mounds of fresh grass springing up above the surface—a scene that lends grandeur and beauty to the landscape, but one that rends the heart of the honest yeoman almost in twain. Should the rains cease to fall even now, the damage done to the wheat is irrepairable. It will be curtailed to an incalculable extent. Oats were never more promising along the valleys of the Rolling Fork than the present year; but alas, the oat crop has shared even a more destructive fate than that of the wheat. In many instances whole fields are lying prostrate, resting their tender shanks upon the bosom of Mother Earth. Surely the Old Dame is a tender nurse. She hugs her fallen offspring to her breast with a tenacity that nothing, save the reap-hook in the hands of a stalwart Yeoman, can extricate. Corn is fine. Up to this present writing, never better. While in some cases the winds have blown it about, and crossed it in the rows, the damage is not so serious but what a few days of hot sunshine will bring it back to a standing posture. The state of the small grain is truly lamentable, yet I have tried to avoid in this brief account, anything like "sensation." Yesterday evening we had the most terrific fall of rain of the season. For several hours it fell in torrents, flooding the entire earth around. The waters of the Rolling Fork came dashing down upon us with a tide equal in velocity to a ship sailing at the rates of ten knots per hour. Upon the bosom of her turbid and foaming waters she bore every conceivable kind of object, from the delicate leaflet of the valley, to the immense, gingantic sowlog of the mountains. Hundreds and thousands of rails swept rapidly by, freighting the strong, bold current in its march to the seas. Strange things of fantastic shape arousing the wonder of the populace, glided swiftly by. One gentleman affirms that he saw the Devil pass down just after night fall, riding a fence rail! Shocks of wheat entire pannels of fence, became things too common to attract the eye. Our farmers this morning may be seen in every direction, hurrying to and fro repairing water-gaps, fencing, &c. We have here, a brave and hardy Yeomanry. No ordinary scene "can fright them from the shore"—especially when Devils ride down stream cross-legged on fence rails.

In conclusion, I beg to call attention again to the Teachers' Institute, which meets in Liberty, on the 23d proximo. Every liberty loving man surely ought to attend. We live in an age when nothing but education can save us from the clutches of superstition, vice, and ignorance. Let us not as a people pander to the fogyisms of ages past. Let Kentuckians, as sons worthy of her ancestry, rise up and vow to put off the mantle of ignorance, and buckle on the bright and polished armor of Education. *Education is our shield. It is the only hope of the American people.* Then let our Educational Institutes be patronized and maintained by every patriotic man and woman in the land. G. W. C.

Middleburg.

A "BRAN NEW" eleven-pound boy at J. M. Bryant's.

JAKE LUCUS, a lively little son of Mr. Dan. Lucus, living near Mt. Salem, while on a visit to a relation's near this place, was terribly bitten and lacerated by a large dog a few days since. He is now doing well.

NEAR the C. S. R. R., the other day, two women, Mrs. Mary Wilcher and Mrs. Mary J. Smith, after a proper amount of skirmishing and flank movements executed with the usual skill of females on such occasions, succeeded in killing a large rattle snake. It had seven buttons.

THREE rogues made an entrance into John Ireine's store at Carson's Mill and took out fifty dollars in money. One of them, Bill Fox, being lame in the foot, and walking on his toes, was traced, and is now in the hands of the law.

ALEXANDER MARPLE'S wife was bitten by a snake about dusk one day last week, and suffered intensely for some hours. A chicken was killed, cut open, and applied to the wound which brought immediate relief and she is now in a fair way to recovery.

OBITUARY.—Died of consumption, at the residence of Dr. F. S. Taylor, Columbia, Ky., on the 12th inst, Prof. David Humphrey Butt, aged 33 years. He was the son of Mr. Green Butt, and was born and raised near Willow Springs, five miles from here, in which vicinity and also at this place he leaves many relatives. He joined the Christian church when very young and led a blameless life, being conscientious in everything he did. He had many pecuniary difficulties to struggle with in early youth, but succeeded by economy, perseverance and energy in acquiring a fine education, graduating in the College of the Bible and College of the Law in Kentucky University, and prosecuted the study of Medicine for some time. But he neither studied law nor medicine with a professional view but only to satiate an ardent thirst for general information, and the better to qualify himself as a minister of the Gospel and teacher.—Three years ago he went to Missouri and became principal of a high school there and took editorial charge of a local paper. While in Missouri he became affected with bronchitis, and, wishing to return to Kentucky, in hopes the change might benefit his health, he opened a correspondence with President Azbell, of Columbia College, and secured the professorship of mathematics in that institution in September last. Two months previous to his death he assumed the editorial chair of the Columbia *Spectator*. Overwork soon broke down a constitution already enfeebled and about three weeks before his death he was compelled to relinquish both positions. When sinking under the fell destroyer, being asked by President Azwell if he was aware of the uncertainty of human life he replied that he didn't know much about his own condition, but was prepared for the worst event that might come. The best attention was shown him by Dr. Taylor and family, Dr. Field, old man Page and family, and in fact every body in town. He was buried with Masonic honors, his funeral being preached by President Azwell. A life has thus been brought prematurely to a close which was of incalculable usefulness. His loss in the institution, of which he was a shining ornament, is irreparable.

ETHELBERT.

PULASKI COUNTY NEWS.

Somerset.

HIRAM FAULKER and father, who live fifteen miles from town on the C. S. railroad, got into a broil last Sunday, the end of which was that father discharged the contents of a shot gun into the person of his son, thereby killing him.

AN individual named Lacane, who came to this place some months ago and managed to touch a tender chord in the heart of J. M. Wilson, one of our good citizens, induced him to build quite an extensive bakery and confectionery, thereby working himself into employment. After having a "fat" trade yesterday, he took a moonlight ramble in the evening, forgetting to leave the thirty-five dollars he had in his pocket that belonged to Mr. Wilson.

THE wife of J. B. Bradley, a worthy preacher of the M. E. church, died Monday, at 3 o'clock A. M., of consumption.—Those who knew her best found her to be a most excellent lady who labored to follow the path that leads to God.

MR. WALDEN preached at the Christian church on Sunday morning and at night. He is regarded as a very sociable, pleasant Christian gentleman. Mr. Surber is to fill next appointment.

WE have the information that some who have a partiality for whisky are somewhat *heated* on account of an article or two that came in last week's *Interior*. We do hope they will do no violence to themselves or any one else. If they do, we would suggest that they suspend themselves to a sour apple tree or a corn stalk, and thus enjoy the pleasure of ending where whisky and brandy began. We don't presume to think that either salt or pepper will do some men any good—as salt will not save them and they need none of the heating qualities of pepper. We intend these items as mere matters of information for our people, and we would inform them that the half has not yet been told, and that we can deal in specifications when it becomes necessary. We might tell who drink, where they drink and when they drink; also where the fighting is done, by whom and what they fight with. Keep cool, gentlemen, keep cool.

It has been said that Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper, and we suppose that this same thing has occurred again, as we find that "P.," of the *Interior*, is somewhat warmed from digesting a late dose which we intended as "salt" for our home folks, but which acted as "pepper" upon some one who is interested directly or indirectly in a boarding school.

We intended this specially for our own people, but it appears that a thing which is likely to be for the good of our own does not prove to be so wholesome for blue-grass schools. In putting forth a disinterested effort to concentrate our available forces to build up a school worthy of the name, it appears that we have operated in a way that is calculated to clog the channel through which somebody's bread and butter comes. Now we propose to inform the people, and Peter Piper, that *we are in no way connected with the school at Somerset* only to furnish some of the brats. Neither of our parents, brothers, or sisters get their bread from this source, and we, therefore, can avow that we stand in attitude not calculated to cause any undue prejudice. The only reason we have to offer for writing upon the subject is that we are emphatically an educational man, and we cannot see that our people will become so generally educated as we could wish, otherwise than by making a first class school at home. We always try to look at the common interest of our whole population and avoid that narrow contracted view that shuts out all beside our own—and with this view of the matter in hand, it has always appeared better to have the masses receive a good English education than for a few to be well taught in the classics, while we exclude many from any education at all.

Speaking of us, "P." says *he* sees no good in schools away from home. How does he know we do not? We have never intimated such a thing. How does "P." know that we are *he* anyhow? We don't deny that a "well-organized female college will send out a refining influence upon the community at large." We believe it will—and for this reason we would like to have one for the community at large that is contained in the large county of Pulaski, and have therefore suggested to our people to keep their girls and money at home.

"P." says that we urge the keeping of young ladies at home, because "we have always noticed the beauty and attractiveness of those young ladies who have always been kept near a good mother during girlhood." In this "P." is mistaken, for after saying that a mother is more efficient than any one else in the care of her daughters morally and physically, we then wrote the language charged against us. We did not intimate that all young ladies educated away from home lacked excellency of character, but we claimed, and yet claim, that, other things being equal, a home school is far superior to a foreign one for bringing about the desired result.

He says that the office of a teacher is as holy as that of a mother's. This we admit, but we deny that teachers, as a class, take the same interest in training our children that we do, and we therefore propose that we keep them near enough to give them the benefit of our own watchcare.

A teacher who attends well to the mental training of young ladies cannot afford to give too much time to the moral and physical. When we put too much upon the teacher something must be neglected.

"P." intimates that "good schools send Pulaski girls back dissatisfied with home," and concludes from what we have said that "Pulaski needs much improvement in the eyes of the educated," or that our "teachers are unworthy their high vocation."

Now, Mr. P., we propose to test the scholarship of our school faculty by putting it alongside of any or all of the teachers of the school that you are interested in, and to make the comparison a complete exhibit, we would ask you attend our institute in the month of August.

Our common school teachers, as a class, are not surpassed in the State of Kentucky. We will put them against any of the best of your blue-grass counties. We undertake to say that we have as much thorough teaching among our teachers as you will find in any of our counties. And having been well acquainted with your schools we propose to inform you that the pupils of our schools "grade" equal to yours. Moreover, I beg leave to inform you that the children of this county are almost numberless, and that if you are in want of a place where you can find a large number of young ladies to fit for "usefulness and responsibility," why here is the place. I am aware that children are scarce in your blue-grass country, and that therefore you must go to the mountains to find the pupils.

The truth is, Mr. "P.," that there is a certain vice prevailing rather extensively in some high circles of blue-grass life that prevents your schools from being well filled with pupils. We have found many families in the garden spot of Kentucky where there were no children at all; and as a general thing they are very scarce. But this is a state of things not known to the sturdy yeomanry of our county. And you, sir, would attempt to fill vacancies—with our children—caused by the vicious habits of an effete aristocracy. We have intimated that our people are not acquainted with this wickedness, and we undertake to make some effort to prevent them from going among the classes from whom they are liable to catch this and many other habits that tend to injure humanity mentally, morally, and physically. Our love for the people prompts an attempt to try and prevent our country from becoming contaminated with the wickedness of upper-ten, high-life corruption. Hopping, gaming, horse-racing, gambling, drinking, lotteries, and some other vices, are the accomplishments in which a great number of your people are expert. False complexions obtained at a sacrifice of health; hair burnt to a crisp; wasp waists, &c., are finishing touches also from which we hope to preserve our young ladies.

Sympathizing with all the many good and noble, pure-hearted people that are citizens of the bluegrass region we drop this subject for the present, hoping that they may not become entangled in the snares that beset them on every side. We also hope for the prosperity of all your schools that are in the right way, and simply ask that you "let us have peace" while we attempt to erect an educational structure of which we will not be ashamed.

SALT AND PEPPER.

CANDIDATES.

John M. Phillips, Jr. is a candidate for re-election to the office of Police Judge. Election, 1st Monday, 2nd day of August.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JAMES A. HARRIS as a Candidate for Representative from Lincoln county in the Lower House of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce Capt. THOS. R. SHANKS, a Candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. DENNIS as a candidate for Police Judge of the Town of Stanford. Election first Monday in August.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

W. G. Welch and W. O. Hansford have this day entered into partnership for the practice of Law in all the Courts.

W. G. WELCH,
W. O. HANSFORD.

July 13, 1875.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY.

Taken up by the undersigned as a stray, on the 20th of April, or thereabout, a Red and White Steer about 2 years old, and will weigh about 800 or 900 pounds. He has a crop off of each ear and two splits in the left ear. This animal was appraised before me at $23 by R. G. Craig, and I endorse said appraisement. Given under my hand this, 27th day of May, 1875.

W. R. CARSON, J. P. L. C.

A True Copy from the original on file.
Attest—JOHN BLAIN, Clerk—By S. S. McROBERTS, D. C.

P. S.—The owner can have the above described animal by applying to the above named party, and paying all costs.

R. G. CRAIG.

CHAPTER 10.

AN ACT to take the sense of the people of this State as to the propriety of calling a Convention to

REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, It is represented to the General Assembly that many of the good citizens of this Commonwealth do verily believe that experience has pointed out the necessity of calling a Convention with the view of amending the Constitution of this State, therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That it shall be the duty of sheriffs and other returning officers, at the next general election to be held for Representatives after the passage of this act, to open a poll for and make a return to the Secretary of State for the time being of the names of all citizens entitled to vote for Representatives who have voted for calling a Convention.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any sheriff or other returning officer failing to perform the duty according to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a fine of six hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment by any grand jury in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and also be subject, upon conviction of such failure, to removal from office.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to have advertised this act in the columns of one weekly newspaper in every county of this State for two consecutive weeks immediately preceding the election herein,—and in one of the daily newspapers of the city of Louisville for thirty days immediately preceding the election. *Provided, however*, There is no weekly newspaper in any one or more counties of this Commonwealth in which said advertisement can be made, it is his duty to have posted a printed copy of said bill, in handbill form, at the court-house door of such counties, for at least two consecutive weeks preceding said election.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Public Printer shall, upon a separate leaf or sheet, print ten thousand copies of this act, and deliver them to the Secretary of State, who shall send seventy-five copies of the same to the clerk of the county court of each county in the State at the time of forwarding the acts of the General Assembly, and said clerks shall deliver the same to the sheriffs of their several counties.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks or judges conducting the said general election to propound distinctly to each voter the following interrogatory: "Do you vote for calling a Convention or not?" And if he answers in the affirmative, his name shall be recorded as having voted for calling a Convention.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the assessors of tax to open a column in their assessors' books, and enroll therein the name of each citizen entitled to vote for Representative for the year 1875; and they shall be governed in all cases, in ascertaining who is entitled to a vote, by the laws then in force to prevent illegal voting; and this column, written in a fair and legible hand, shall be transmitted with the assessors' books to the Auditor, who shall make out a copy thereof, and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State for the time being, who shall transmit the same to the next Legislature as a list of those who are entitled to vote for Representatives, in order that the Legislature may have the means to ascertain whether a majority of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for Representatives have voted for a Convention.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each assessor of tax, who shall be in office in the year 1875, as soon as he shall be advised of the passage of this act, to go before a justice of the peace and take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, fairly ascertain the number of qualified voters in the district in which I was elected for the year 1875, and report the same, with my book made as assessor of tax, before the first day of May, 1875."

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the assessor of tax may, and they are hereby required to examine on oath any person in relation to his right to vote for Representatives, when he has doubts as to his right to vote; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely before the assessor, and shall thereof be convicted, shall be subjected to the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the assessor shall write "sworn" opposite the name of each person who may be sworn by him.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Public Printer to print five hundred copies of the seventh, eighth, and ninth sections of this act immediately after its passage, and deliver them to the Secretary of State for the time being, who shall transmit them forthwith to the county clerks, to be delivered by them as soon as possible to the assessors of tax for the year 1875.

Approved December 18th, 1873.

By Authority of the General Assembly

G. W. CRADDOCK, *Secretary of State.*

176–2t

RACES.

SPRING HILL COURSE,

CRAB ORCHARD, KY.

The Summer Running Meeting will commence on the 17th of August, and continue five days.

TWO RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are now opened to name and close the 2d of August, 1875.

FIRST DAY.

THE HOPE STAKE, for 3-year olds that never won a race; 1½ mile dash, $25 entrance, p or p. John Hope & Co. to add $125; $100 to first, and $25 to second.

SECOND DAY.

THE SAUNDERS STAKE, for 2-year olds that never won a race, ¾ mile dash, $20 entrance, p or p. The proprietor of the Crab Orchard Hotel to add $100, $80 to first and $20 to second.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE, SHELBY STAKES, for 3-year olds, mile heats, entrance $50, half forfeit. Isaac Shelby, Jr., proprietor of the Springs, to add $200, $150 to first and $50 to second. Same day second race—Stake for 2-year olds; dash 1 mile; $25 entrance, p or p. to add $125; $100 to first and $25 to second.

Four or more entries are required to fill each of the above Stakes. Liberal Club Purses will be given. The subscribers to the Club are requested to meet at Crab Orchard, the 5th of August, to elect officers and make all the necessary arrangements for the meeting. Entries to the above Stakes can be made by addressing H. W. FARRIS,

175-6t Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. JAMES G. CARPENTER,

Office up stairs second door above office formerly occupied by Dr. George McRoberts, Stanford, Ky.

H. T. HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

156-tf STANFORD, LINCOLN CO., KY.

W. C. SAUFLEY. R. C. WARREN.

SAUFLEY & WARREN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the courts of Lincoln, in the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office, 2d floor, Lancaster street Front, Owsley Building. 156-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED "BUFFALO"

STEAM GRIST MILLS!

I have renovated from bottom to top the above well-known and celebrated Steam Mills, situated in Lincoln county, about one mile from Stanford on the Hustonville pike. The accomplished Millwright William N. Potts, of Madison county did the work, and he now pronounces these mills as good as any on the Continent. All the old machinery and fixtures have been taken out and new put in—Stones, new Smut Mill, Bolting Cloths, &c., are in fine order, so that now I can make as good Flour and Meal as any Mill.

CUSTOM GRINDING

solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Grinding done every day. Try these Mills once and you will come again. [170-tf] JOHN W. ROLFE.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmon's Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUEL SPECIFIC

for Consumption, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomache, bad taste in the mouth, Billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL

It is the Cheapest, Purest, and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

GO TO

Mr. E. LAYTON AT

GIBSON'S CHEAP STORE

AT MONTICELLO,

FOR CHEAP GOODS,

He Sells below Granger Prices.

166-tf

NOTICE.

H A U L I N G !

Done by Strong Team and Trusty Driver.

162-tf J. B. MYERS.

ICE!

ICE! ICE!

Having put up a large quantity of nice, clear Ice, I propose to furnish the same to my regular customers at

ONE CENT PER POUND!

delivered each day. Accounts due at the close of each month. [161-tf] B. E. BARROW

STANFORD

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

D. F. BASH & CO.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the work that we are now turning out, and also to the fact that we are prepared to build to order, any description of Vehicle—from a Coach to a Sulky at as

LOW RATES

as any respectable establishment can do the the same quality of work. We employ good workmen, and warrant our work to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves before going elsewhere. Give us a white man's chance, we will do you right.

164-3m D. F. BASH & CO.

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY.

"HAYDEN BROTHERS'"

Grand Closing Out Sale!

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furniture,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

Present Stock Must be Reduced in Order

To Make Room for Large Fall Purchases.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

156-y

Head Quarters for Groceries, Provisions, Etc., Etc.

GEO. D. WEAREN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, CUTLERY, SEEDS, Queensware, SALT, Provisions, Notions, Confectioneries,

Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.,

Main Street, Stanford, Ky.

Special attention and bottom prices to parties wanting large quantities, or jobbing lots.

Also a specialty of Choice Family Flour, Bacon Hams, Shoulders, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, etc.

Agent for Best Pine Hill Block and Lump Coal—sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

156-ly

Closing Out Below Cost!

At New York Store.

For the next Sixty Days I will offer inducements in Spring and Summer Goods unequalled in this market, in order to make room for the largest Fall Stock ever offered in Stanford. Our Buyer is now in the Eastern Market making purchases. We offer special inducements in staple and fancy Dry Goods at 20 per cent. less than cost.

Also a large lot of Men's and Boy's Clothing at 25 per cent. less than cost.

A full assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Carpets at 30 per cent. less than cost.

Persons desirous of securing Real Bargains should call at once, as they will probably never have an opportunity to buy Goods at Such Prices. They are bound to be sold.

C. GREENWALD, Stanford, Ky.

BRANCH STORES—Lebanon and Hustonville, Ky.

161-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. P. TOWNSLEY,

—WITH—

JOS. TROUNSTINE, ABRAM TROUNSTINE,
HENRY HESS, J. W. HARPER

A. & J. TROUNSTINE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign & Domestic Woolens,

—AND—

Wholesale Clothiers,

Nos. 83 and 85 West Third Street,

159-tf CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHEAT & CHESNEY,

[Successors to Terry, Wheat & Chesney,]

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for Frankfort Cotton Mills,

No. 231 Main St., bet. Sixth & Seventh,

Opposite Louisville Hotel,

John L. Wheat, Jas. J. Chesney. [157-tf] LOUISVILLE, KY.

DENTISTRY.

LEE F. HUFFMAN,

SURGEON DENTIST!

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Having secured the rooms on Lancaster street formerly occupied by Dr. George McRoberts, deceased, now offers his services to the citizens of this town and vicinity as a Dental Surgeon. 156-tf

A. F. MERRIMAN,

D E N T I S T !

Stanford, Lincoln County, Ky.

Office South Side of Main, Corner of Depot Street.

I will be assisted by J. W. Dawson, late of Louisville. P. F. Trueheart will attend to all business during our absence at adjoining towns.

N. B.—The making of Artificial Teeth a specialty, which work will be executed by J. W. Dawson, in all the newest and most approved styles.

161-6m

P. F. WALSH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

70 Fourth Street, bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, ... KENTUCKY.

My pantaloon system as a specialty is an acknowledged success, being original and suited to the wants of every customer. 157-tf

POETIC EXCERPTS.

WHAT THE BIRDS SAY.

Do you ask what the birds say?
The sparrow, the dove,
The linnet and thrush say, "I love, and I love!"
In the winter they're silent, the wind is so strong;
What it says I don't know, but it sings a loud song.
But green leaves and blossoms,
And sunny warm weather,
And singing and loving,
All come back together.
But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky above,
That he sings, and he sings, and forever sings he,
"I love my love, and my love loves me."
—*Coleridge.*

AFAR FROM HOME.

I see a shadow in a chair,
I see a shadowy cradle go;
I hear a ditty, soft and low;
The mother and child are there!

At length the balm of sleep is shed;
One bed contains my bud and flower;
They sleep and dream, and hour by hour
Goes by, while angels watch the bed.

Sleep on and dream, ye blessed pair!
My prayer shall guard ye night and day;
Ye guard me so, ye make me pray,—
Ye make my happy life a prayer!
—*R. H. Stoddard.*

REASONS FOR DRINKING.

The thirsty earth soaks up the rain
And drinks and gapes for drink again
The plants suck in the earth, and are
With constant drinking fresh and fair.
The sea itself, which one would think
Should have but little need of drink,
Drinks twice ten thousand rivers up,
So filled that they o'erflow the cup.
The busy sun, and one would guess
By's drunken fiery face no less,
Drinks up the sea, and, when he's done,
The moon and stars drink up the sun
They drink and dance by their own light,
They drink and revel all the night.
Nothing in nature's sober found,
But an eternal health goes round
Fill up the bowl, then, fill it high,
Fill all the glasses then, for why
Should every creature drink but I?
Why, man of morals, tell me why?
—*Abraham Cowley.*

DOT LAMBS WHAT MARY HAF GOT.

Mary hat got a leetle lambs already;
Dose vool vos vite like shnow;
Und efery times dot Mary did vand oud,
Dot lambs vent also oud, vid Mary.

Dot lambs dit follow Mary von day of der shchool-house,
Vich vos obbosition to der rules of der shchoolmasters;
Also, vich it dit caused dose schillen to schmile oud loud,
Ven dey did saw dose lambs on der inside of der shchool-house.

Und se shchoolmaster dit kick dee lambs gwick oud;
Likewise dot lambs dit loaf around on der outsides,
Und dit shoo der flies mit his tail off patiently aboud—
Undil Mary dit come also from dot shchool-house oud.

Und den dot lambs dit run right away gwick to Mary,
Und dit make his het on Mary's arms,
Like he vould said, "I dond vos schared,
Mary vould kept me from dhroubles enahow?"

"Vot vos der reason aboud it, of dot lambs und Mary?"
Dose schillen dit ask it of dot shchoolmaster;
"Vell, dond you know it, dot Mary lofe dose lambs already?"
Dot shchoolmaster dit said.

HOW A "BONANZA" WAS STRUCK.

BY C. B. PETERS.

In the summer of 1853 Frank Gordon was working the ledge of the Mokelumne Hill, a populous mining district in California, where fortunes were sometimes made in a day in the mines, and almost as often lost at the gaming table at night.

They were a rough set of men, gathered from all parts of the country, with no law but the special sessions that would often swing a man up in a night, on a short trial and a speedy sentence, by a judge on a barrel and a jury around a poker table, where, if there were any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, the decision was often arrived at by a game of seven-up. At that time there was but one crime on the miner's calendar—that was theft; murder was only a pastime, and men often shot at each other for sport; but withal there was a rough, manly code of honor that governed them, and if any one violated it a bullet generally settled the question with him, and made a topic of conversation around the mess table at supper, the only meal at which they took time to converse.

This mess was a jolly good set, and Jack Goodlow was the life of the party.

Reared in the lap of luxury, receiving a fine education in his native State, possessed of a fine form, a handsome face and winning manners, he was qualified to have shone in society and to have made his mark in the ranks of manhood, but the gold fever led him away from home and brought him in their midst, where he became as rough as the roughest of them in the exterior, but within him was a soul as brave as Ajax, while his heart was gentle as a woman's—qualities that they knew how to appreciate, if they could not possess them themselves. But while his soul was full of the richness of manhood his pockets were empty of gold, for Jack had been singularly unfortunate in his mining operations. Although he had the choice of claims, they always proved the poorest, and did not even yield him his mess expenses; but he was the most welcome pensioner on the miners' generosity that they could have found in the whole camp, and when they retired at night with his sparkling wit tingling in their ears, and his exciting stories thrilling their senses, they all felt that they were in debt to him, and looked forward to the pleasures of each night, for he played the ancient role of the king's buffoon, only that Jack was the king, and they were the fools, for while his wit was pointed as the one, his dignity was regal as the other.

Jack's ill-success seemed to be contagious in the mess that season, for none of them were mining as successfully as they formerly had done, and they were seriously debating the question of a movement toward the Stanislaus, when an unlooked-for event changed their plans.

Jack had been unusually low-spirited for some days, and one day he went out with only one candle to his dark tunnel, and an air that seemed to say that he'd shoot when the candle went out, if he found no gold.

Frank Gordon's claim was next to Jack's, and they could hear each other pecking away through the thin partition of slate and quartz, although the work was in a drift of coarse sand and boulder. Frank, suddenly hearing a noise, and not knowing whether it was a shout or the sound of a pistol, clambered out of his tunnel and rushed into the other, expecting to find poor Jack weltering in his blood. He stumbled over his prostrate form, in the flickering light of his dying candle, and saw before it had expired that Jack had struck gold. Frank carried him out to the light, and found that he had been overcome by the excitement, and was insensible, and as the application of water did not revive him, he called a chum, and they carried Jack into the tent. Brain fever set in, and during the night he became delirious, and one moment imagined himself in the mine, and the next engaged in an exciting game of poker.

Frank was detailed to nurse Jack, while another chum was sent to work the rich vein that he had so unexpectedly struck, and so closely did Frank stay by him that he soon fell under an attack of fever that made him as delirious as Jack had been, which resulted in having his hair cropped short to prevent it from falling out and to cool his brain.

When he first became conscious he looked for Jack, but he was nowhere to be seen. Frank did not know that he himself had been sick; he thought he had only been sleeping, but learned that after he had been taken sick, Jack had mysteriously disappeared one night, while delirious, and for a week no traces of him had been found, and it was thought that he had been drowned in the Mokelumne River, which ran a thousand feet below the mining cliffs.

Time passed on, and no traces of Jack; and, giving up all hopes of his being alive, they divided out his little "kit" among themselves as mementoes of the best fellow they had ever had in their mess, and many a drink they took to the memory of Jack Goodlow, and one often saw tears fall in the glasses, too.

Frank recovered from his sickness slowly, but as the season was passing he hurried to work again before he was strong, knowing that he must "make his golden hay" while the sun shone.

One day, while at work, a support in the tunnel gave way behind him, and the whole mine caved in except a small space, where he was standing, at the extreme end. He felt that it was all over with him, that suffocation would settle the question of life for him before his mess could dig him out, so he threw down his pick in despair, but took it up again in hope; for when it fell there was a hollow sound that proved some opening beneath him, and, with the most desperate energy, he picked away at the slaty floor of his mine until, to his joy, his pick struck through, and knowing that his supply of air was limited, he soon increased the opening till he could feel the cold air of some subterranean cavity blowing upon him. He made the opening large enough to admit his body, and, on swinging himself down, found that his feet touched bottom.

This seemed like jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire, but he had the benefit of air, although he did not know where it came from, nor whither the cavern led. He was in total darkness, and could only grope his way along the damp, dripping wall, which he did for some distance, and found the cave to be but a narrow passage.

The excitement and the damp air, in his weak state, overcame him, and, lying down, he was soon in a sound sleep, from which he was awakened by hearing something breathing—a kind of demoniac snore that almost froze the blood in his veins. O, horror! was he to be killed by some monster, to be half eaten ere his agony would end in death? The suspense was terrible, and moments seemed hours as they dragged along. He dared not move lest the monster should be made aware of his presence, but still it snored on. At length the creature, whatever it was, awoke, and came scrambling along to where he lay, too weak to move, and fearful to make any attempt at defending himself until the last moment, lest he should only enrage it.

Its long claws were on him, he felt its clammy touch, and its long, shaggy mane or hair sweeping over his face, and then, with an unearthly yell that would almost have called up the spirits from Pandemonium, it sprang away from him with a whoop, whoop, like a shrieking locomotive in a long tunnel, while fear, lending strength, Frank sprang to his feet, and went flying the other way, fearing that, like the parable in the Bible, it would "return with seven other devils worse than the first."

After a painful suspense he gained courage to go through the cave, and groped his way along until faint streaks of light gave joy to his heart, and lent speed to his feet, and he came to the mouth of the cave in time to see the monster rush out into the thick undergrowth that overhung the opening on the precipitous bank of the river, and go tearing along at break-neck pace until it disappeared from view.

Frank now knew his location, and joyfully hastened back to the mine, to find his mess digging, with agonized desperation, at the mouth of his tunnel. They hailed him as one risen from the dead, but would scarcely believe the wonderful tale he told them, when, to prove it, he took them to the cave, and, with candles lit and revolvers drawn, they explored its length until they cornered the monster. One of the men raised his revolver to fire, but keen-eyed Tom Hylier shouted out:

"For God's sake, don't fire, Jim!"

Reader, the monster was Jack Goodlow. He had wandered off in his delirium to this cave, and became so wild in his insanity that he scarcely looked like a human being. They took him home with them, and with the best of care soon had him like himself again.

But the best of all was that the cave possessed untold wealth of gold; it made them all rich, and now they own blocks of buildings, and take their ease in San Francisco.

HOP BEER.—Healthy, easily made, and really valuable; will keep six or eight months; three months after it is made it is almost equal to ale. This recipe is for fifteen gallons: Twelve ounces of hops, six quarts of molasses, ten eggs; put the hops in a bag, and boil them fifteen minutes in three pails of water; put in the molasses while hot, and pour immediately into a strong ale cask which can be made perfectly air tight, and put in the remainder of the water cold; let the mixture stand until cool, and then add eggs, well beaten. This beer will not ferment in cold weather, unless put in quite a warm place.

THE German washerwomen use a mixture of 2 ozs. turpentine and 1 oz. spirits of ammonia, well mixed together. This is put into a bucket of warm water, in which ½ lb. of soap has been dissolved. The cleansing is said to be greatly quickened, and two or three rinsings in cold water removes the turpentine smell.

A DISPATCH to the London *Standard* reports that an insurrection has broken out against the Turks in Herzegovina. The women, children, and old men have been sent to Dalmatia for safety. Turkish troops are marching against the insurgents, and Austria has sent two battalions of infantry to Mekowch, on the frontier of Herzegovina.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

CLEAN CULTURE.—Says the *Western Rural:* Every farmer knows the importance of clean cultivation, where the growth of weeds interfere directly with the yield of crops; yet many farmers who as a rule secure good crops at considerable expense, allow weeds of all kinds to trespass upon ground used, as turning rows, fence corners, etc., which scatter their seeds in every direction, requiring the farmer each year to expend additional labor above what otherwise would be required to hold his own with them.

As the land grows older, the danger of this increases, unless great care is exercised in keeping up the fertility of the soil, and in destroying weeds in whatever quarter they may present themselves. Along hedges large enough to be beyond the need of cultivation, a strip wide enough for a turning row should be devoted to grass. In this way the dirt, in plowing, may be thrown from the fence as often as in the opposite direction without difficulty, and not only adds wonderfully to the convenience, but also to the artistic appearance of the fields.

All these unsightly patches so often seen about a farm, doing so much damage, and bringing nothing in return, may be occupied in some way to advantage without much labor. A grove may be planted, a few shrubs and flowers, or some of the small fruits may be cultivated to advantage. If time will not admit of these things, scatter upon the surface plenty of grass seed, and it will take care of itself.

Some weeds are so prolific in their seed-bearing capacity that the ground becomes full of the little germs, which remain hidden in the earth for years, to spring up and choke the growing crops whenever the conditions are favorable. To prevent this, farmers should not even allow such to grow along the roadside.

Early and thorough cultivation of the corn crop, thick seeding of small grain, early fall plowing before the weed seeds mature, are all valuable aids to clean cultivation.

LAWNS ON FARMS.—We see far too few good lawns. The lawns of England are said to surpass those of America in that rich, velvet-like appearance which characterizes fine lawns. We are apt to overcrowd our lawns with trees, shrubs, walks, and flower beds, thus despoiling them of their beauty. Mark the wide difference between city lawns and those of the country. In the cramped city lot every foot of available space is utilized. The farmer often fences in from one-fourth to two acres, and sometimes more. He seeds to grass and perhaps mows it once a year, while a few dwarfed fruit trees and a clump of lilacs constitute its shrubbery. By close scrutiny you may discover the remains of what was once a flower bed, made by the tired hands of the mother, but long ago trampled beneath the hoofs of horses, which have been turned out to eat while their master is taking his daily "nooning." I think this picture is not overdrawn. So many farmers live in this slipshod way, and what is the result? Their daughters grow up to womanhood discontented with farm life, while their sons take refuge in the overcrowded cities.

The American farmer fails again, often, by having too much land included in the lawn. Weeds grow up in the fence corners, sprouts from the trees, and the lawns become unsightly in appearance, while the land is valueless to the owner. One half of an acre, neatly laid out and well taken care of, will afford ample room for fruits, flowers, shade, and walks.

Great care should be taken in the formation of a lawn. It will show off to better advantage if there is a gentle slope from the house to the roadside. It should also be free of stone. Plow and harrow until perfectly smooth, mark out with walks if any are wished, and top dress with fine, well rotted barn-yard manure. Then procure your lawn grass seed from some reliable seedsman. This seed is a mixture of crested dog's tail, Kentucky blue grass, slender-leafed fescue, and sweet vernal. Sow seed and roll the ground till it is very smooth.

If you want to keep a fine lawn do not plant any wide-spreading shade trees. Plant such trees as the maple, horse chestnut, and elm, along the roadside. If you plant any on the lawn, let them be shrubs of a dwarf variety, or evergreens that will bear vigorous pruning. Our hardy evergreens, massed or planted in groups, give a lawn a bright and cheerful appearance in winter as well as in summer. There are also a great variety of low growing shrubs, noted for their beautiful foliage.

SUMMER CARE OF STOCK.—Many farmers act upon the hypothesis that during summer time, when grass is abundant, stock of all kinds needs no further attention after being turned upon it. Pigs, calves, colts, etc., are allowed to share the same fate as the older animals, when a little extra care and feed of the proper kind would give them such an impetus in growth as to bring better profits than all the capital in the way of labor, food, etc., applied in the usual way. The adage, "The eye of the owner fattens his stock," is fuller of meaning than the farmer generally supposes. It is this careful supervision over the little things that brings to bear the domesticating process which distinguishes our improved stock from the primitive wild beasts of the forest.

The contrast between two contiguous farmers, practicing the opposite extremes as stock breeders, will demonstrate, more clearly than we can express, the difference between the man who devotes a little time and a little food, in the way of a dainty morsel, seasoned with salt, it may be, to supplement an abundance of grass, if this is supplied, and the one who allows his stock to run the season through neglected in this respect, though it may have access to such an abundance of food as to result in a sinful waste.

The amount lost every year in the inferior condition of the stock, which has been stunted in its growth during some time of its existence, can never be computed. And these losses will continue to go on, until farmers understand the reason for things, and govern themselves accordingly. Growing animals should have the greatest possible care, for without it animals do not mature at as early an age as they might, neither will they reach the extreme weight that animals do under proper conditions. When will farmers learn to feed certain kinds of food for certain results? When health and thrift only are desired in stock, why do farmers generally provide, if grain is fed at all, no food except the carbonaceous kind, which makes fat principally, to the detriment of the large, roomy growth of the animal? Stock becomes unruly, generally, from no other cause than this neglect, for they can be taught to know their place, and remain in it willingly, with the proper inducements. It is a well established fact that "low feed requires high fences."

SHEEP MANAGEMENT.—Dr. Kingsbury is reported in the Boston *Cultivator* as saying at a recent meeting of the N. H. Board of Agriculture: Get good breeds only, and raise the most perfect ones; a good sound sheep is as necessary as a good sound horse. Get a breed that will stand cold weather, and not stand even in this weather shivering with cold—one that has a thick, dry covering; these are not only the most profitable for their wool, but also for their lambs that will be dropped in their season. Give the sheep exercise; oblige them to go a short distance for their food and drink. A successful sheep raiser must love his sheep, not only for the dollars and cents, but must love to look at them, to see them eat and drink, to really enjoy their capering; in fact he must love their every movement—love them in such a way that they will meet him with greeting, and not take to their heels and try to hide from his sight; success in a great measure lies here. Do not wash the sheep. Be careful in shearing; do not leave any wool on and say you have made it up by taking off an equal amount of hide, for this is not only an injury to the sheep, but no wool will ever grow from these scarred places. High pasturage is necessary; low meadow land is not adapted to sheep pasturage. Feed for sheep should be cut just before or at the time of blossoming; should be fed neat and clean, as sheep are naturally clean, and will trample it under foot unless they have clean food in clean places. Do not oblige them to wade through mud and water, for all have noticed that in driving they will go around rather than through water or mud.

Household Helps.

PURE WHITEWASH.—One pound of pulverized alum, one pound of rice; boil them in four gallons of water; pour over half a bushel of unslacked rock lime. Stir well, and cover for an hour, then add six gallons of cold water. Stir well, and add a quart of alcohol. Thin, if necessary.

TO PREVENT KEROSENE EXPLODING.—A great many accidents are happening every day from the use of kerosene. I will tell you a method by which they can be to a great extent prevented, and I hope you will publish it for the benefit of poor people who are obliged to buy cheap oils. If the body of the lamp is filled with cotton, such as jewelers use to wrap their articles in, after it is stuffed lightly, it will receive one-half the quantity of oil which it would if the cotton were not put in. If any accident happens the oil can not spill or flow about, but is as it were "stopped up" in the cotton, which burns like a fagot, but all in one one place.

Useful Information.

WHEN milk sours, scalding will render it sweet again. The whey separates from the curd, and the former is better than shortening in bread.

To take mildew from linen, mix soft soap with powdered starch, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a paint brush; let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable—till the stain is removed.

How the French Bring a Drowned Man Back to Life.

The author of "The French at Home" says that in his walk one morning he saw a man pulled out of the water, apparently drowned. He was laid on the right side, the face turned to the ground, and the jaws gently opened to facilitate the escape of water. Several times the head was placed a little lower than the rest of the body for the same purpose, but this was only for a few seconds at a time.

In the meantime, there was a regular manipulating process to induce breathing, which consisted in pressing the abdomen, stomach and sides of the chest, but softly.

The efforts were without effect; the man looked as if he had seen the last of earth. Then the body was carried to the nearest station for the rescue of the drowned. Here the man was stripped and wiped dry, and he was laid, turned on his side, between two blankets on a straw mattress; the manipulating process was resumed, with intervals of about a quarter of a minute between the pressures of the body, the pressures being repeated fifteen or twenty times, followed by a suspension of about ten minutes.

Twenty minutes were passed this way, when a physician employed on this kind of service appeared and took charge of the case.

A warming-pan filled with hot water was passed over the body, outside the blankets, particularly over the pit of the stomach and the sides of the chest. This was alternated with a gentle friction of hot woolen mittens and the naked hands, and the soles of the feet and the palms of the hands were also vigorously rubbed.

An operator breathed into the mouth of the man. These efforts also proving in vain, the physician had recourse to the introduction of tobacco smoke into the intestines, and in about ten minutes the man gave a feeble sign of life, whereupon all manipulation was discontinued, lest it should interfere with the natural movement.

How long the whole process lasted is not stated, but the reader will see that it must have been lengthy. A few evenings after, the writer attended a ball, and among the most lively dancers he saw the drowned man.

About a Cat.

The Meriden (Miss.) *Mercury* says: I have a cat that will occupy my seat at the table until I come, and will not willingly give it up. I was sick a short time ago and unable to occupy it, and the cat would come from the table to the bed frequently. She finally caught a mouse and brought it to the bed, laying it down by me. I threw it off, but as often as I did so the cat would bring it back, until I thought she wanted me to eat it; so I made her believe I ate it, and the cat went away apparently satisfied. And before night the same day she brought me a striped squirrel, and each day for the three days I was in bed she brought game, with the same result—she would never leave until I had pretended to eat.

THERE seem to be few people who know it, but it is nevertheless true, that if you hold between your teeth a pair of scissors, a steel knife, or almost any other iron or steel substance, you will not weep during the process of peeling onions.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SIXTY-FIVE persons out of one thousand marry.

THE number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population.

THERE are eight hundred thousand acres of soil in India under jute cultivation.

THE months of June and December are those in which marriages are most frequent.

THE cost of maintaining the Indians for the year ending June 30, 1874, was $6,692,462.09.

THERE is a very fierce lion in Paris, who is made crazy with fear at the sight of a grasshopper.

THERE are now in this country fifteen universities in which colored students are receiving instruction.

LOUISIANA will raise two hundred thousand barrels of rice this season, or twice as much as last year.

MARRIED people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one.

THE mean annual temperature of New York City is 51° Fahrenheit, and that of New Orleans 70° Fahrenheit.

UNTIL the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

IN an "international match" just before our team reached Ireland the English beat the Irish, and the Scotch beat the English.

LIGHTNING struck a threshing machine in a field near Marietta, Georgia, killing three men outright, and badly injuring two others.

THERE are only two hundred men in Connecticut who have not invented some sort of clothes-pin or some kind of salve or liniment.

OUT of ten thousand persons only one reaches his hundredth year, only one in five hundred his eightieth, and only one in one hundred his sixty-fifth.

"ELEPHANT'S BREATH" is the very original name bestowed on a new shade of brown, which is the rage among the female visitors of Atlantic City.

MAJOR MURETTA, a Japanese, totally ignorant of the English language, is the best marksman at Wimbledon. He makes astonishing long-range shots.

A WOMAN estimates that there are over six hundred thousand drunkards in the United States, and that one woman in seventeen is married to such a man.

THE deposit of salmon spawn in Michigan lakes has yielded well, and myriads of young salmon from two to three inches long are now sporting in those clear waters.

PORT EADS is to be the name of a new "settlement" down at the New Orleans jetties. Hundreds of workmen are already settled there, engaged in the jetty construction.

THE final success of the adherents of homeopathy in Michigan, in obtaining recognition by the Regents of the State University, has only been obtained after twelve years' struggle.

THE Count Gleichin, cousin to Queen Victoria, is engaged upon a statue of Alfred the Great. The figure will be of colossal size, with one hand resting on a battle-ax and the other holding a roll of parchment.

MR. ZIPPEVER, of Lowndes county, Georgia, has seven thousand five hundred silk-worm cocoons of different colors ready for spinning. This is a new industry for the South, and one they should increase.

THE South is very hopeful over its crop prospects, which are said to be the finest ever known. Less provisions have been imported this year than in any year since the war, and less will be imported next year than this.

MAX ADLER has just married a beautiful girl weighing one hundred and seventy-four pounds, and worth $80,000. He didn't know that she had a cent when he married her, and it was a pleasant surprise to find that she was rich as well as robust.

DURING the first three months of this year on the railways in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, there were three hundred and one persons killed, and one thousand three hundred and thirty wounded, being an average of about three killed and fifteen wounded each day.

"Old Ironsides."

Speaking of the proposed demolition of "Old Ironsides," the frigate Constitution, the Washington *Chronicle* says: The Constitution was launched in October, 1697, at Boston. The following July she went to sea, commanded by Captain James Nicholson. When Tripoli was bombarded, in 1804, she was the flag-ship of Commodore Preble. In 1812, Captain Isaac Hull commanding, she captured the British frigate Guerriere, of about equal tonnage and weight of metal, in a desperate conflict of an hour, and carried the news of her own triumph to Boston. Under Commodore Bainbridge, later the same year, after an action of three hours, she caused the Java, another British frigate, to surrender. In 1814, with Captain Charles Stewart in command, she captured the Cyane and the Levant, both heavily armed, and together making a most unequal match for our gallant ship. After the conclusion of the war of 1812, she was used as a school-ship at Annapolis, and subsequently in the same capacity at Newport. It appears that the gifted Oliver Wendell Holmes once saved the Constitution from a fate similar to the one now proposed, by the publication of a few stanzas of his nervous and painted poetry, expressive of indignation at such vandalism. May some equally gifted genius avert any impending stroke directed at gallant "Old Ironsides."

A PRIEST who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland asked the following question:

"What is the sacrament of matrimony?"

A little girl at the head of the class answered:

"'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare themselves for another and better world."

"Being the answer for purgatory," said the priest.

"Put her down to the fut of the class," said the curate.

"Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary she may be parfectly right."

"I'M going to where I won't have to cook beans," was the farewell sentence of an Indiana woman who left this vale of tears a few days ago.

A Queer Lawsuit.

One of the queerest lawsuits on record is reported from Ulster county, New York. Messrs. James Schoonmaker and Stephen Case made a written contract in April last year, by which the former bound himself in case Case got married within three months to board and lodge the bride six months free of cost, and to board and lodge Case himself for the same period at the rate of five dollars a week. He also agreed to allow the wife-seeker the free use of his best team, two horses and a buggy, for two days, and also to pay one-half of the wedding fee. Case, on his part, agreed to use his best endeavors to get married within the specified time, and in case of failure was to pay for the use of the carriage for one day and all damages.

Immediately after the contract was made Case started on his journey, and for three months he scoured the neighboring country to find the girl who wanted six months' board free at Mr. Schoonmaker's expense. The history of his transit after Venus would make a volume of more general interest than the narrative of the recent scientific expeditions in the same direction; but the New York *Herald* was too much absorbed with its Pandora's box in Brooklyn to improve this golden opportunity, and the story is for the present lost to the world. The expedition was a failure. Either Case is not an energetic suitor or the girls and widows of Ulster county could make better arrangements for board. At all events the three months passed away, and Case returned alone to the disconsolate Schoonmaker. He had no Case's wife to bring him milk, no Case's mother-in-law to eat his corn. Trouble ensued. The benevolent Schoonmaker brought suit for breach of promise, or something of that sort, claiming damages to the extent of two hundred dollars. A country jury, looking at the case through Schoonmaker's eyes, found a verdict in his favor. Case appealed to a higher tribunal, and the judgment was reversed, and the unhappy Schoonmaker finds himself out a heavy bill of costs, the wear and tear of his team, and the bitter disappointment of his matrimonial hopes for Case.

THE GREAT MEDICAL REFORMATION.—The *Satanic Theory* that preparations which inflame the brain are, in any sense of the word, *remedies*, has been *overthrown*, and *can never be re-established*. The wonderful effects which have attended the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS as an antidote to the causes of disease and a cure for every controllable ailment, have demonstrated the utter fallacy of the doctrine that alcohol is a *tonic* as well as a *stimulant*. The new and incomparable Vegetable Remedy which has superseded the death-draught of rum bitters, is as free from every intoxicating element as the dew of Heaven, yet see how it is invigorating the nervous, relieving the bilious, curing the dyspeptic, purifying the blood of the scrofulous, strengthening the debilitated, arresting premature decay, and replacing despondency and weakness with cheerfulness and activity. Truly a grand Medical Revolution is in progress.

HEARING RESTORED. Great invention. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

PERSONAL.—E. G. Cabiness, Forsyth, Ga: "*Simmons' Liver Regulator* received. This medicine I had previously used in my family, and I willingly bear testimony to its beneficial effects."

ALL housekeepers should read the advertisement of Duhme & Co. in another column.

The Markets.

WOOL IN BOSTON.

In Western fleeces the inquiry is fair, with dealers reporting sales of Michigan at 50, 41 and 48. The inquiry is chiefly for No. 1, which is worth as much on the market as extra. For this the manufacturers pay 1c for small lots and this would seem to pay a good margin on these Wools. A small business is doing in new Ohios at 46c to 48c for No. 1 and eaten, but fine Wools are wholly neglected. The market is well supplied with such classes of Wools, which are exceedingly anxious for business. A lot of old picklock which two months ago was refused to be parted with at 60c, has recently changed hands at 56c cash. The dealers here have begun to pick up a little Wool in the West, prices since the 1st of July, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania, having eased off considerably. The receipts now continue to be almost wholly on consignment and are limited largely at a value this market, will be slow to advance to. Foreign Wools are very quiet.

NEW YORK.

Cotton	15½	@	15⅝
Flour	4 90	@	8 25
Rye Flour	4 80	@	5 70
Wheat	1 18	@	1 41
Rye	90	@	1 10
Barley	1 20	@	
Corn	79	@	80
Oats	60	@	61
Mess Pork	20 20	@	
Lard	13½	@	
Cattle	7½	@	13¾
Sheep	4	@	[illegible]
Lambs	6½	@	[illegible]
Hogs	9½	@	10⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Cotton	13½	@	11½
Flour	0 75	@	5 50
Wheat	1 30	@	1 35
Corn	85	@	86
Oats	61½	@	
Pork—Mess	20 21	@	
Lard	12½	@	
Hogs	6 56	@	7 50
Cattle	3 50	@	6 62½

TOLEDO.

Wheat	1 27	@	1 31
Corn	70	@	71
Oats	55	@	56

INDIANAPOLIS.

Flour	3 75	@	6 25
Wheat	1 15	@	1 20
Corn	65	@	69
Oats	57	@	58
Shoulders	8½	@	
Clear rib sides	11½	@	
Lard	13	@	16½

CHICAGO.

Wheat	1 01	@	1 13½
Corn—No 2 mixed	68½	@	
Oats	48	@	
Barley	1 82	@	
Rye—No 2	95	@	
Pork	19 65	@	
Lard	12 90	@	
Cattle	2 00	@	6 75
Hogs	6 90	@	7 10
Sheep	3 00	@	1 50

DETROIT.

Flour	5 75	@	6 00
Wheat	125	@	1 31
Corn	71	@	72
Oats	55	@	[illegible]
Mess Pork	20	@	
Lard	11½	@	14½

CLEVELAND.

Flour	5 00	@	7 50
Wheat	1 20	@	1 58
Corn	68	@	72
Oats	57	@	60
Petroleum—110 Test	9½	@	
Ohio State Test	10½	@	

CINCINNATI.

Flour	4 00	@	7 00
Wheat	1 25	@	1 35
Corn	70	@	71
Oats	56	@	60
Rye	1 15	@	
Malt	1 30	@	1 60
Pork—Mess	19 75	@	
Lard	12½	@	14¾
Hogs	7 00	@	7 25
Cattle	2 50	@	6 00
Sheep	0 25	@	1 75
Lambs	4 50	@	6 00

PITTSBURG.

Wheat	1 20	@	1 28
Corn	74	@	77
Cattle	0 50	@	7 50
Hogs	7 00	@	7 10
Sheep	8 00	@	8 00
Lambs	5 00	@	6 50
Petroleum—Crude, per bbl.	1 02	@	1 05
Refined, per gal	11½	@	

LOUISVILLE.

Cotton	13½	@	
Flour	6 50	@	7 00
Wheat	1 00	@	1 15
Corn	71	@	71
Oats	61	@	66
Rye	1 00	@	
Pork	20 00	@	20 10
Lard—Prime steam	14½	@	15

BUFFALO.

Wheat	1 12	@	1 61
Corn	72	@	73
Oats	61	@	
Sheep	4 10	@	
Lambs	7 50	@	
Hogs	7 20	@	7 50
Cattle	8 0	@	7 60

BALTIMORE.

Flour	1 37½	@	8 62½
Wheat	[illegible]	@	1 87
Corn	83½	@	84
Oats	62	@	65
Rye	95	@	1 00
Mess Pork	21 00	@	
Lard	14½	@	14½
Cattle	0 50	@	7 10
Sheep	4 10	@	5 10
Lambs	2 00	@	1 00
Hogs	9 50	@	10 50
Petroleum	8½	@	11½

MEMPHIS.

Flour	7 00	@	7 50
Wheat	1 20	@	
Corn	85	@	86
Oats	81	@	64
Cotton	14½	@	

WE have ourselves tried Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) and find it the best, purest and most economical soap we have ever seen. Too much cannot be said in its favor. Try it.

THE relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment *cold*, and rub it in with the hand.

A CROWD of "Horse Men," and others, daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. They understand that horses can not be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is so natural in its effect, that it cannot be detected by the closest observer. The most natural dye ever invented.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES

CABLE SCREW WIRE

To have comfort and health wear Boots and Shoes that will not leak and are pliable. CABLE SCREW WIRE. Try them. All bear the Patent Stamp.

2 MONTHS on trial for 3 cent stamp. The Fireside Visitor, Sandusky, Ohio.

FREE—Illustrated Catalogue of ... College, 4th & Vine, Cin. O.

$10 $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

OPIUM CURE, cheap, quick, private. No pain. Dr. ARMSTRONG, Berrien, Mich.

WANTED AGENTS. Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold. A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. Sold by Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

9 SITUATIONS for Bookkeepers and Telegraphers. Salary while learning. Send stamp. Buckeye Business and Telegraph College, Sandusky, Ohio.

CLARK'S BOOK KEEPING Self-instructive short method. Price $1.00 post paid. Send for circular. W. S. CLARK & CO., 171 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$250 A Month. Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED AGENTS Everywhere for the Centennial History. 800 pages. $10 engravings, selling well. Address H. H. HOLLISTON & CO., Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

3 Pounds of Butter from 1 Quart of Milk. Can be made anywhere, by any one. No churning required. Receipt sent for 25 cents. Address P. O. Box 1741, Philadelphia, Pa.

10 DOLLARS PER DAY AGENTS WANTED to sell THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE Sewing Machine. Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Ag... work and money for all, men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa. Opens Sept. 8th. Location healthful, grounds ample, buildings commodious. Civil Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, Pres.

OFFICERS & SOLDIERS. Who lost horses in U. S. Army, no matter how lost, can get compensation. Pensions obtained for wounds or injuries however slight. New pamphlet free. Address ... ARNOLD, Cincinnati, O.

50 of the prettiest Cards you ever saw with your name handsomely printed on them sent post paid, upon receipt of 30 cents. Your friends will all want them when they once see them. Address W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland Street, Boston, Mass.

$10 to $500 Invested in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book explaining everything and copy of the WALL STREET REVIEW Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers & Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

THIS Paper is printed with Ink made by G. B. KANE & CO., 114 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and for sale to the trade by CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER UNION.

$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Auger & Drills. $100 a month paid to good Agents. Auger book free. Jilz Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM CURE The most successful remedy of the present day. Address Prof. D. Meeker, P. O. Box ..., Laporte, Ind.

TEAS The choicest in the world. Importers' prices. Largest Company in America. Staple article, pleases everybody. Trade continually increasing. Agents wanted everywhere. Best inducements. Don't waste time. Send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey Street, N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

WANTED AGENTS FOR THE best ... Prize Package in the world. It contains 15 Sheets Paper, 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Penholder, Pencil, Patent Yard Measure, and a Piece of Jewelry. Single package, with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cts. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York.

VISITING CARDS 50 finest white, with name neatly printed, sent free for 25 cents; 100 for 35 cents. Send stamp for specimens. ERNEST HART, Rochester, N. Y.

Agents Wanted for A New Book. SUCCESS in BUSINESS. HOW TO MAKE MONEY. Selling very fast. Send for Circulars. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 501 S. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

"HEAVY YOKES" Now the lines are by the author of "Against the World," has not been equaled ... Get the whole story by sending 50c. for that live ... story and news paper for 3 months, postage free.

OTTERBEIN WESTERVILLE OHIO UNIVERSITY.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES. Ask your Harness Maker for the ZINC COLLAR PAD. They are warranted to cure any sore neck on horse or mule, or money refunded. Printed directions are for ... Zinc Collar Pad Co., Sole Manuf'rs, Buchanan, Mich.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. SOLDIERS and others in want of Limbs ... JAS. M. EVANS, Manufacturer, ... Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WALLINGFORD WARE. Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets and Casters. New Styles. Low Prices. Duhme & Co., Fourth and Walnut, Cincinnati.

5000 AGENTS WANTED for GENUINE EDITION. LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE. ... Hubbard Bros., Pub'rs, Philadelphia or Cinc'ti O.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, 168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON. The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.

FORMULA FOR R. & T. TONIC ELIXIR & LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AN IMPROVEMENT ON LIEBIGS SOLID EXTRACT OF BEEF. EACH BOTTLE CONTAINS THE CONCENTRATED JUICE SEPARATED FROM THE FIBROUS PORTION OF RAW LEAN MEAT

R Ext. Carnis, (Sir Francis Randolph's process) 3 1; Prot. Oxalate Iron, 3 1; Alkaloids of Cinchona, 3 1; Pepsin Saccharated, 3 1; Ext. Dioscor. Deod. 3 1; Rhei [Turk.] 3 1.

THIS MEDICINE IS PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE PILLS FEMALE CHILDREN BLADDER STOMACH KIDNEY LIVER & BLOOD DISEASES LOSS OF APPETITE & GENERAL PROSTRATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM ... RICHARDSON & ... PROP.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts. San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts. N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED for the Great CENTENNIAL History of the United States, by Benson J. Lossing, now ready. Latest. English and German. 800 pages. 150 engravings. ... Address HUTCHINSON & CO., Cincinnati, O., or W. E. BLISS, Toledo, O.

TO THE AFFLICTED. Dr. H. W. KING, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, wishes to inform the people of this country that he is now in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and makes a specialty of the treatment of these diseases: Consumption brought on by a heavy cold settling on the lungs, which is so dangerous and will cause death as surely as if it was inherited, if not treated in time, also Chronic Diarrhœa and Piles. For either one of these diseases Dr. King warrants a permanent cure, provided they are not past the ... stage. Address Dr. H. W. KING, P. O. Box 25, Cincinnati, O.

N. F. BURNHAM'S TURBINE Water Wheel Was selected, 4 years ago, and put to work in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., and has proved to be the best. ... N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

GOOD SECOND HAND PIANOS AT BARGAINS. We will close out a number of good second hand Pianos at very low prices for cash or on easy payments. Send for description and prices to D. H. BALDWIN & CO., 14 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

EXAMINE Songs of Glory before you supply your Sunday School. The above is a sample of the new edition. Songs are new, and adapted to the wants of every school. Sample copy ... FILLMORE BROS., Publishers, Cincinnati, O. SEND 10 cents for sample of FILLMORE'S NEW BOOK FOR SINGING SCHOOLS, "HOURS OF SONG." Just issued. ... Address Fillmore Bros., Publishers, Cincinnati.

Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREE.—A Descriptive Circular ... Tinner & Tarlton Manuf'g Co., Mansfield, O. ...

SMITH ORGAN Co. Boston, Mass. These Standard Instruments Sold by Music Dealers Everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

Sold throughout the United States on the INSTALLMENT PLAN; That is, on a System of Monthly payments.

Purchasers should ask for the Smith American Organ. Catalogues and full particulars on application.

Established 1858. 72 lbs. The best and cheapest Paint in the World for Iron, Tin or Wood. For sale by Dealers everywhere. PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT CO. Manufacturers, 96 Cedar St., New York. CAUTION. Purchasers will please see that our name and trade mark are on each and every package. Send for a circular.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL COLOGNE J. S. B. & CO

A NEW PERFUME, delicate, sweet, and lasting. Just the article demanded for every lady's and gentleman's toilet. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. J. S. BURDSAL & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Cincinnati, O.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Trifling with Biliousness Won't Do. ... Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A. N. I. No. 30.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say that you saw the advertisement in this paper.